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# **Corinth Civil War Boundary Adjustment Study**

## **Environmental Assessment**

**Corinth Unit of the Shiloh National Military Park**

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**March 2004**

**National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior**



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), National Park Service (NPS) proposes to 1) expand the Corinth Unit of Shiloh National Military Park (NMP) to include those Civil War sites identified in the Siege and Battle of Corinth Boundary Adjustment Study (BAS) as being suitable and feasible for inclusion into the Unit; and 2) develop partnerships with other property owners to ensure cooperative management of all sites identified to be significant to the Siege and Battle of Corinth, but determined not to be eligible for inclusion in the Unit based on the results of the BAS. These actions are being proposed to meet the provisions of the Corinth Battlefield Preservation Act of 2000 (Public Law (P.L.) 106-271). This law established the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP in the states of Mississippi and Tennessee to include the approximately 20-acre site at Battery Robinett in Corinth, Mississippi, as well as any of the other National Historic Landmark sites designated in 1991 that the Secretary of the Interior determines to be suitable for inclusion in the Unit, and which are owned by a public entity or non-profit organization. Section 7 of P.L. 106-271 also authorized the completion of an BAS to determine whether additional properties on the land in and around Corinth and nearby sites in Tennessee should be included in the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP, and to identify alternatives for preserving military and civilian Civil War features in the area.

The purposes of the action, set forth in Section 602 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 United States Code (USC) 430f-5) and in P.L. 106-271, are: 1) to identify, protect, and preserve surviving military and civilian features from the Civil War era in and around Corinth; and 2) to commemorate and promote interpretation and visitor use of the nationally significant resources associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth, including interpretation within the larger context of the Civil War and American history and relationships to other operations in the western theater of the war.

This environmental assessment (EA) was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 USC 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1500 through 1508) for implementing NEPA, the NPS NEPA compliance guidance handbook (DO-12), and NPS *Management Policies 2001*. This EA analyzes the environmental and socioeconomic impacts that would result from four management alternatives for those properties or resources that meet the criteria of national significance, suitability, and feasibility, and are being considered for inclusion into the national park system. These alternatives include: Alternative A, the Corinth Unit as Battery Robinett, which is also the No Action alternative; Alternative B, the Corinth Unit as Battery Robinett plus other core resources (where the NPS would take over management of 11 of the 18 sites included in the Corinth Unit); Alternative C, expand protection of the Corinth Unit to include core resources and additional lands that provide historic context (where the NPS would take over management of all 18 sites, including extended acreage at several sites and develop a “corridors unit” to connect the sites); and Alternative D, expand protection of the Corinth Unit to include core resources, additional lands providing historic context, and accommodate other appropriate management considerations (where the site boundaries would be extended beyond Alternative C for enhanced management).

In addition to the analysis of potential impacts that may result from these different management alternatives, this EA is also intended to serve as a planning document for potential future projects that the NPS may undertake to enhance visitor experience at each of the sites under Alternatives B, C, and D. In this capacity, the EA also provides a list of potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts that should be considered in subsequent NEPA documentation regarding these potential future developments. Since these developments are neither part of the scope of this EA nor the decision to be made regarding the boundaries of the Corinth Unit, such potential impacts do not affect the comparison of management alternatives presented in this EA.

## Environmental Effects

### Alternative A: The Corinth Unit as Battery Robinett (No Action)

Implementation of Alternative A would have no direct or indirect impacts on natural resources, although long-term, localized, minor, adverse cumulative impacts on these resources might result from increased visitation due to regional promotional efforts of Corinth's resources. In addition, certain beneficial impacts on natural resources resulting from NPS management, such as resource monitoring, protection, and preventative measures, would not occur; natural resources on each of the properties would continue in their current conditions and patterns, which may include a slow degradation due to increased visitation.

Implementation of Alternative A may result in long-term, localized, minor to major, adverse direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on cultural resources and visitor use and experience due to a lack of restrictions on land development and inadequate protection of the resources against human impacts from increased visitation associated with regional promotional efforts.

No direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on the population, economy, utilities and public services, noise, recreation, human health and safety, waste management, or environmental justice would occur as a result of the No Action alternative. However, changes in land uses in the area could occur over the long-term under this alternative due to lack of restrictions on development or land management. This could also result in long-term, minor to major, adverse impacts on visual resources and historic viewsheds. In addition, a short- to potentially long-term, minor, regional, adverse social impact may result from this alternative, due to the community being in support of expansion of the Corinth Unit.

#### **Alternative B: The Corinth Unit as Battery Robinett Plus Other Core Resources**

Implementation of Alternative B would have long-term, localized, minor to moderate, beneficial impacts on soils, water resources, and vegetation and wildlife (including sensitive species) at 11 of the 18 sites due to NPS management activities to control for erosion, protect and monitor water resources, and protect and preserve vegetation and wildlife. A negligible, long-term, localized adverse impact on soils, water resources, and vegetation and wildlife may result from increased visitation on the sites and removal of trees for cultural resource protection, resulting in compaction of soils, slightly increased erosion, sedimentation in streams, and minimal loss of habitat. NPS management would decrease the potential for and severity of these impacts on 11 of the Corinth Unit sites. Any adverse impacts on natural resources from increased visitation at the other 7 sites would go unchecked, and could result in a long-term, localized, minor to moderate, adverse impact on natural resources, including sensitive species. Negligible to minor, long-term, regional adverse air quality impacts may result from increased vehicular traffic throughout the area. In addition, a minor, permanent loss of prime farmland may result from Alternative B. No impacts on topography would occur. Under Alternative B, there would be the potential for indirect, long-term, minor, adverse impacts on wetlands and floodplains at the Davis Bridge site due to increased visitation.

Implementation of Alternative B is anticipated to result in long-term, minor to major, beneficial impacts on cultural resources present on the 11 Corinth Unit properties under NPS management due to active NPS protection and preservation measures, as well as enhanced public knowledge and understanding of the significance of the resources. These beneficial impacts would not occur on the other 7 Corinth Unit sites, since these sites would remain under private ownership under Alternative B. These resources would likely diminish somewhat over time without active preservation and protection and as a result of increased visitation or development pressure, resulting in a long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impact on cultural resources. A long-term, minor, adverse impact on cultural resources could rise from potential developments or incompatible uses on adjacent lands.

Alternative B would have long-term, minor to major, beneficial impacts on visitor use and experience locally and in the region due to an increase in visitor understanding, historical appreciation, interpretation, and educational experience, as well as from NPS efforts to maintain the integrity and long-term viability of historic resources on the 11 NPS-managed Corinth Unit sites. However, these beneficial impacts would not occur on the other 7 sites eligible for inclusion in the Corinth Unit, since these sites would remain under private ownership under Alternative B. These resources would likely diminish somewhat over time without active preservation and protection, resulting in a long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impact on visitor use and

experience. Without adequate protection and preservation, these sites could be lost over the long-term. In addition, a long-term, minor to moderate adverse impact on visitor use and experience may result from congestion at individual sites due to increased visitation.

Implementation of Alternative B is expected to result in long-term, minor to moderate, beneficial impacts on the regional economy due to increases in visitor spending, and a negligible increase in employment. While long-term, minor, beneficial social impacts would result from this alternative, due to high levels of community support for the expansion of the Corinth Unit, potential localized, minor to moderate, adverse social impacts may occur as a result of nuisances, such as congestion at sites or trespassing, particularly around sites that would not be managed by the NPS under Alternative B. Alternative B would result in a long-term, moderate to major, beneficial increase in the amount and diversity of available recreational opportunities locally and in the region.

Increased visitation resulting from implementation of Alternative B would create long-term, minor to moderate, adverse increases in traffic congestion and delays, associated traffic noise, local road damage, and the incidence of vehicular-related accidents locally and in the region. In addition, a negligible increase in waste generation in the region would be expected. However, long-term, minor to moderate, beneficial impacts on waste management would occur on NPS-managed Corinth Unit sites.

Increased visitation would also result in a long-term, regional, minor increase in the demand for utilities and public services. While increases in visitation and visitor traffic result in a long-term, minor to moderate degradation of the area's visual quality, NPS management of some of the Corinth Unit sites, and associated NPS site improvements would be expected to have long-term, minor, beneficial impacts on visual quality. Visual quality at those sites not under NPS management under Alternative B, however, would not be guaranteed to be protected over the long-term, and adverse impacts on the visual quality of these sites could occur.

There would be long-term, negligible, beneficial changes in land use on each of the Corinth Unit sites to be managed by the NPS under Alternative B. While a localized, minor to moderate, adverse impact on adjacent land values may result over the short-term, if rezoning were to occur, a long-term, localized, moderate to major beneficial impact on these values would be expected. However, there would be the potential for private landowners to develop on the seven Corinth Unit sites that would remain under existing ownership under Alternative B, and subsequent changes in the land use classifications of those sites.

NPS management of 11 eligible Corinth Unit sites under Alternative B would result in long-term, localized, moderate, beneficial impacts on human health and safety from enhanced safety programs on NPS lands. However, long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts on human health and safety could occur due to increased visitation and associated accident potential on the 7 properties that would not be managed by the NPS under Alternative B. No disproportionate, adverse impacts on low-income or minority populations or children would occur as a result of Alternative B.

### **Alternative C: Expand Protection of the Corinth Unit to Include Core Resources and Additional Lands that Provide Historic Context**

Implementation of Alternative C would have long-term, localized, moderate, beneficial impacts on soils, water resources, wetlands, and vegetation and wildlife (including sensitive species) due to NPS management activities to control for erosion, protect and monitor water resources, and protect and preserve vegetation and wildlife. Due to the greater amount of land and sites protected by the NPS under Alternative C, beneficial impacts on natural resources, including sensitive species, are anticipated to be greater than those resulting from Alternative B. A negligible, long-term, localized adverse impact on soils, water resources, and vegetation and wildlife may result from increased visitation on the sites and removal of trees for cultural resource protection, resulting in compaction of soils, slightly increased erosion, sedimentation in streams, and minimal loss of habitat. However, NPS management would decrease the potential for and severity of these impacts on all of the Corinth

Unit sites. Use of the all-purpose trails of the “corridors unit” by hikers and bicyclists could have long-term, minor, adverse impacts on soils, water resources, and vegetation and wildlife adjacent to the trails due to increased soil erosion and compaction and increased surface water runoff, as well as trampling of trailside vegetation and disturbance of wildlife adjacent to the trails. Negligible to minor, long-term, regional adverse air quality impacts may result from increased vehicular traffic throughout the area. In addition, a minor, permanent loss of prime farmland may result from Alternative C, and a greater amount of potential prime farmland would be lost under Alternative C than under Alternative B. No impacts on topography would occur.

Alternative C is anticipated to result in long-term, minor to major, beneficial impacts on cultural resources present on all eligible Corinth Unit properties due to active NPS protection and preservation measures, as well as enhanced public knowledge and understanding of the significance of the resources. Due to the greater amount of land and sites protected by the NPS under Alternative C, beneficial impacts on cultural resources are anticipated to be much greater than those resulting from Alternative B. In addition, a long-term, beneficial impact on cultural resources would occur from preservation of resources along the proposed “corridors unit,” and enhanced public knowledge of these resources resulting from interpretation along the corridors. A long-term, minor, adverse impact on cultural resources could rise from potential developments or incompatible uses on adjacent lands.

Alternative C would have long-term, minor to major, beneficial impacts on visitor use and experience locally and in the region due to an increase in visitor understanding, historical appreciation, interpretation, and educational experience, as well as from NPS efforts to maintain the integrity and long-term viability of historic resources on all Corinth Unit sites. The protection of historic viewsheds and adjacent landscapes under Alternative C would further enhance visitor experience over the long-term beyond that described under Alternative B. This impact would likely be moderate in intensity. In addition, a long-term, regional, minor to moderate, beneficial impact on visitor use and experience would likely result from NPS efforts under this alternative to expand visitor experience in the region, and from the additional interpretation and understanding provided by the preservation of resources along the “corridors unit.” However, a long-term, minor to moderate adverse impact on visitor use and experience may result due to congestion at individual sites due to increased visitation, and the increased probability that more visitors would visit more sites as a result of the “corridors unit.”

Alternative C is expected to result in long-term, moderate, beneficial impacts on the regional economy due to increases in visitor spending, and a negligible increase in employment. While long-term, moderate, beneficial social impacts would result from this alternative, due to high levels of community support for Alternative C, potential localized, minor to moderate, adverse social impacts may occur as a result of nuisances, such as congestion at sites or trespassing. These impacts would be less than those anticipated under Alternative B, due to the management of additional sites and larger land areas by the NPS under Alternative C.

Alternative C would result in a long-term, moderate to major, beneficial increase in the amount and diversity of available recreational opportunities locally and in the region. This increase would be higher than that under Alternative B due to the protection of additional sites, historic viewsheds, and adjacent lands, promotion of area attractions by the NPS under this alternative, and the creation of a “corridors unit” containing additional all-purpose trails for hiking and bicycling.

Increased visitation resulting from implementation of Alternative C would create long-term, minor to moderate, adverse increases in traffic congestion and delays, associated traffic noise, local road damage, and the incidence of vehicular-related accidents locally and in the region. However, development of a “corridors unit” would have beneficial impacts on transportation in the area, including the provision of a variety of traveling options for site visitation, a more directed traffic flow, and a focus for traffic improvement efforts.

A negligible increase in waste generation in the region would be expected from visitation. However, long-term, minor to moderate, beneficial impacts on waste management would occur on the Corinth Unit sites as a result of NPS management.

Increased visitation would also result in a long-term, regional, minor increase in the demand for utilities and public services. While increases in visitation and visitor traffic result in a long-term, minor to moderate degradation of the area's visual quality, NPS management of the Corinth Unit sites, and associated NPS site improvements would be expected to have long-term, minor, beneficial impacts on visual quality. In addition, NPS acquisition of additional sites and expanded acreage at several sites would have additional long-term, moderate, beneficial impacts on visual resources through the protection of historic viewsheds.

Most existing land uses would likely not change on the additional sites and land acquired by the NPS under Alternative C, but NPS management would restrict future developments at the sites. This would protect Corinth Unit sites against the potential for development of incompatible land uses adjacent to NPS-owned sites. In addition, NPS acquisition of additional lands would increase the amount of land that is exempt from a particular jurisdiction's tax base, impacting local economics over the long-term. While a localized, minor to moderate, adverse impact on adjacent land values may result over the short-term, if rezoning were to occur, a long-term, localized, moderate to major beneficial impact on these values would be expected.

NPS management of all 18 eligible Corinth Unit sites would result in long-term, localized, moderate, beneficial impacts on human health and safety from enhanced safety programs on NPS lands. However, development of a "corridors unit" could pose a long-term, moderate, adverse safety problem to users of the trail due to the proximity of the trail to open lanes of traffic. No disproportionate, adverse impacts on low-income or minority populations or children would occur as a result of Alternative C.

#### **Alternative D: Expand Protection of the Corinth Unit to Include Core Resources, Additional Lands Providing Historic Context, and Accommodate Other Appropriate Management Considerations**

Direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on natural and cultural resources associated with NPS management under Alternative D would be similar to those resulting from Alternative C discussed above. However, due to the greater amount of land protected by the NPS under Alternative D, beneficial impacts on natural and cultural resources are anticipated to be greater than those resulting from Alternative C. In addition, extending the boundaries of several sites to identifiable lines would further benefit cultural resources by increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement and management activities and potentially reducing vandalism and other illegal activities.

The impacts on visitor use and experience resulting from Alternative D are expected to be very similar to those resulting from Alternative C. However, extending the boundaries of several sites to identifiable lines, including roads, rail lines, and other topographic features, under Alternative D to achieve more easily manageable and enforceable boundaries could further benefit visitor use and experience. The resultant improved law enforcement at the sites would potentially reduce vandalism and other illegal activities, thereby reducing adverse effects on visitor experience. More defined Park boundaries could increase public recognition of Park lands and historic viewsheds would be more fully protected under this alternative.

For the most part, socioeconomic impacts associated with implementation of Alternative D would be the same as those resulting from Alternative C. However, Alternative D would have greater beneficial impacts on social conditions, human health and safety, and visual resources at the extended sites than Alternative C due to improved law enforcement capabilities, which could reduce damaging illegal activities and crime. In addition, under Alternative D, there would be greater recognition by others of Park verses private lands, reducing social conflicts and improving public awareness, and historic viewsheds would be more fully protected under this alternative.

Extending the boundaries of several properties to visually identifiable lines, including roads and other topographic features, would aid in boundary line recognition. Although land uses on the additional acreage are not likely to change much from existing uses after NPS acquisition, NPS acquisition would restrict future commercial and/or residential development on the additional lands, which would further protect Corinth Unit sites against the potential for development of incompatible land uses adjacent to NPS-owned sites. NPS acquisition of the additional land would also permanently convert ownership of this land from private to public,

which would add to impacts on the affected jurisdiction's tax base.



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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), National Park Service (NPS) proposes to:

1. Expand the Corinth Unit of Shiloh National Military Park (NMP) to include those Civil War sites identified in the Siege and Battle of Corinth Boundary Adjustment Study (BAS) as being suitable and feasible for inclusion into the Unit; and
2. Develop partnerships with other property owners to ensure cooperative management of all sites identified to be significant to the Siege and Battle of Corinth, but determined not to be eligible for inclusion in the Unit based on the results of the BAS.

These actions are being proposed to meet the provisions of the Corinth Battlefield Preservation Act of 2000 (Public Law (P.L.) 106-271). This law established the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP in the states of Mississippi and Tennessee to include the approximately 20-acre site at Battery Robinett in Corinth, Mississippi, as well as any of the other National Historic Landmark (NHL) sites that were designated in 1991 that the Secretary of the Interior determines to be suitable for inclusion in the Unit and which are owned by a public entity or non-profit organization. Section 7 of P.L. 106-271 also authorized the completion of a BAS to determine whether additional properties on the land in and around Corinth and nearby sites in Tennessee should be included in the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP. As stated in the law, the BAS will include the identification of:

1. The full range of resources and historic themes associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth, including the relationship of the campaign to other nearby operations in the western theatre of the Civil War;
2. Alternatives for preserving military and civilian Civil War features in the area; and
3. Potential partners, including State entities, historical societies, civic groups, and nonprofit organizations, that might support efforts to carry out the Corinth Battlefield Preservation Act of 2000.

The purposes of the action, set forth in Section 602 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 United States Code (U.S.C.) 430f-5) and in P.L. 106-271, are:

- To identify, protect, and preserve surviving military and civilian features from the Civil War era in and around Corinth, including the role of railroads in the war, the Corinth contraband camp, and the development of field fortifications as a tactic of war; and
- Commemorate and promote interpretation and visitor use of the nationally significant resources associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth, including interpretation within the larger context of the Civil War and American history and relationships to other operations in the western theater of the war.

## 1.2 THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

### **The Purpose of an Environmental Assessment (EA)**

An EA is a study conducted by a Federal agency to determine whether an action the agency is proposing to take would significantly affect any portion of the human or natural environment. The intent of the EA is to provide project planners and Federal

This environmental assessment (EA) analyzes the environmental impacts that would result from the alternatives considered, including the No Action alternative. This EA was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 USC 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1500 through 1508) for implementing NEPA, the NPS NEPA compliance guidance

(NPS, 2000e).

## 1.3 PROJECT HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Corinth was a frontier boomtown that sprung up around the junction of two recently completed railroads: the east-west Memphis and Charleston Railroad and the north-south Mobile and Ohio Railroad (see **Figure 1.3-1**). The Mobile and Ohio Railroad (currently called the Kansas City Southern Railroad) runs from Mobile, Alabama to Columbus, Kentucky, terminating on the Mississippi River. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad spans from the Mississippi River at Memphis, Tennessee to the Atlantic Ocean in Charleston, South Carolina (SBCC, No date). The Memphis and Charleston Railroad (currently called the Norfolk Southern Railroad) was the main east-west communications, commerce, and transportation route in the South (Allen, 1998).

The national importance of the Civil War resources in the area of Corinth is explained by the relationship between this railroad junction, the military events in the spring and fall of 1862, and the Corinth contraband camp (SBCC, No date). Around the spring of 1862, the value and military necessity of Corinth and its railroad crossing was recognized by Civil War military leaders from the both the North and the South. The Battle of Shiloh in the spring of 1862 was the first major battle of a six-month fight for control over the crucial railroad crossing at Corinth. The Shiloh Battlefield, located on the western bank of the Tennessee River in Hardin County, was the site of the first major battle in the western theater of operations in the Civil War (NPS, 1999a).

The strategic importance of Corinth drew at least 300,000 troops and some 200 top Confederate and Union generals to the area (Rogers, 1989), making Corinth the focal point in the Western Theatre (TAPP, 2000). After the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862, Union and Confederate armies converged on Corinth. After a month-long siege, the outnumbered Confederate forces abandoned the town on May 29, 1862. On October 3 - 4, 1862, two Confederate armies launched a counteroffensive in and around Corinth that unsuccessfully attempted to regain control of the crossroads from Union forces (Wakefield, 2000). The Union redoubt at Battery Robinett saw



some of the heaviest, bloodiest fighting in the Battle of Corinth.

**Figure 1.3-1.**  
**Historic Corinth Area**

After the battle, the Union garrison provided sanctuary at Corinth for a large number of



refugees, most of whom were slaves seeking safety behind Union lines (Allen, 1998). The Corinth contraband camp housed thousands of former slaves from Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama. Prior to abandoning Corinth in 1864, the Union recruited the former slaves from the camp for service in the Union army.

Shiloh NMP was established under Congressional legislation approved on December 27, 1894, and was created for veterans of the Battle of Shiloh. A veteran commission working under the War Department, in cooperation with several participating states, undertook the duty of establishing the Park and defining all lines of battle and other historical features in the area. In 1933, Shiloh NMP was transferred to the administration of the NPS under Executive Order 6166. Currently, the Park has over 450 historic plaques, 151 monuments, 217 cannon, many unmarked graves, a sizeable national cemetery, and five marked Confederate mass burial trenches (NPS, 1999a). **Figure 1.3-2** shows one of the memorials at Shiloh NMP.



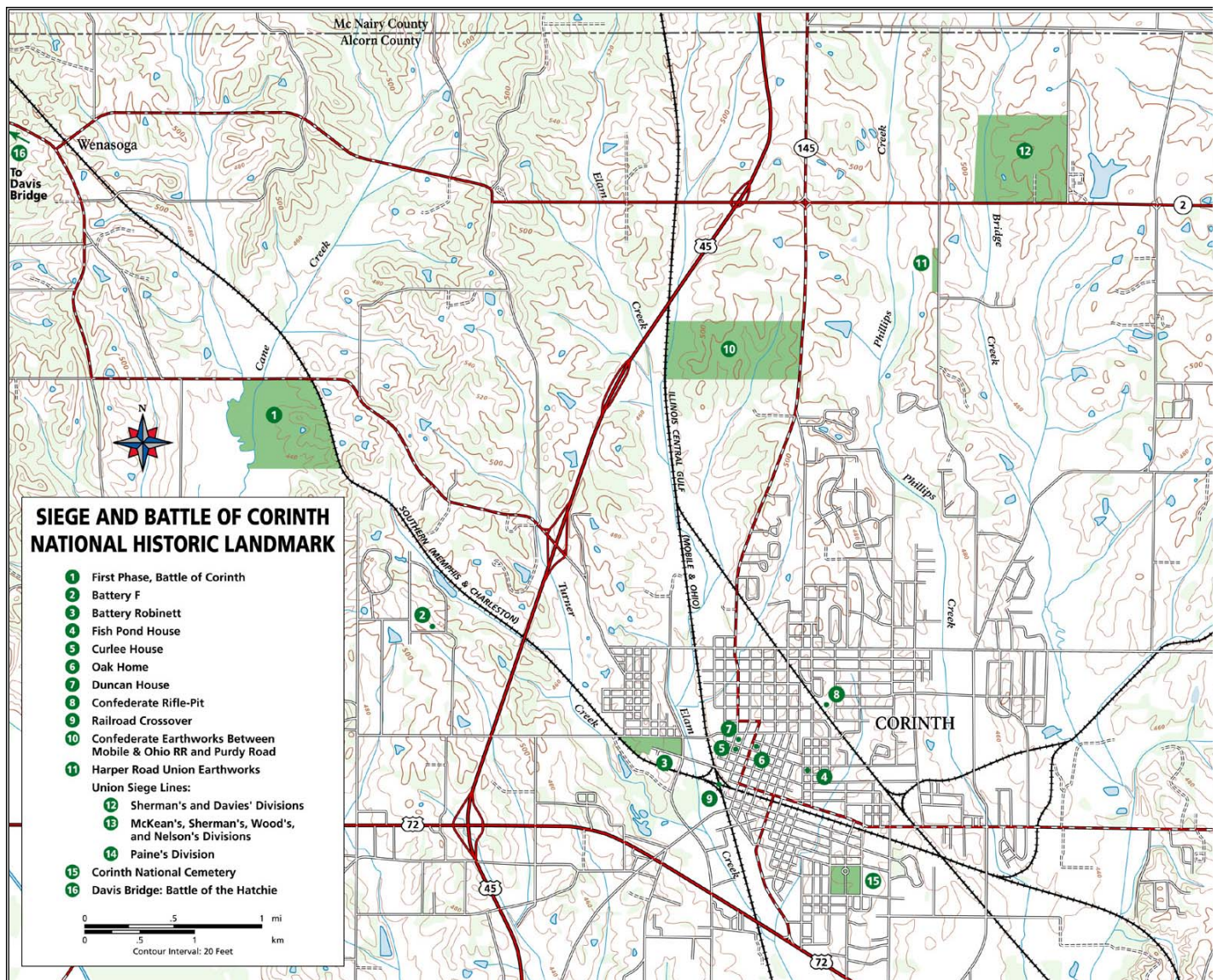
**Figure 1.3-2. 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry Iowa Memorial at Shiloh National Military Park**

In the late 1980s, a group of civic leaders in Corinth, Mississippi revived a 30-year-old proposal to create a Civil War battlefield park in the region of Corinth. The national significance of Corinth's Civil War heritage was affirmed with the May 1991 designation of the Siege and Battle of Corinth NHL (see **Figure 1.3-3**). The City of Corinth and Alcorn County established the Siege and Battle of Corinth Commission as the local entity to promote educational and preservation goals related to the area's rich Civil War history. In addition, the Corinth Battlefield was ranked as a priority 1 battlefield by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in its *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* (1993), having critical need for coordinated nationwide protection by the year 2000.

Support from Congress, particularly Mississippi's congressional delegation, grew in the ensuing years. This culminated in 1996, when Section 602 of P.L. 104-333 authorized the development of a Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center to interpret the Siege and Battle of Corinth. P.L. 104-333 directed the Secretary of the Interior to acquire a site for the interpretive center and to operate and maintain it as part of Shiloh NMP. In 1998, the City of Corinth and the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) donated the historic site of Battery Robinett to the NPS as the location for the new interpretive center.

In September 2000, the Corinth Battlefield Preservation Act (P.L. 106-271) was passed, establishing the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP. As directly by the law, the Unit would initially be composed of Battery Robinett and other NHL sites deemed feasible and suitable for inclusion. However, the law acknowledges that the 1991 NHL is incomplete in identifying surviving Civil War resources in the region. Therefore, Section 7 of P.L. 106-271 directs the NPS to conduct a BAS to determine whether additional sites should be included in the Corinth Unit.





**Figure 1.3-3. Siege and Battle of Corinth National Historic Landmark Sites**

#### **NHL Program Criteria for National Significance (36 CFR 65 § 4(a))**

Specific Criteria of National Significance: The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the U.S. in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

(a)(1) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of U.S. history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or

(a)(2) That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the U.S.; or

To comply with this Congressional direction, the NPS has prepared a BAS/EA for the Corinth Unit to identify and evaluate potential boundary adjustments according to criteria listed in the *NPS Management Policies 2001* (Chapter 3.5, Boundary Adjustments). These criteria provide that boundary adjustments may be recommended to:

Protect significant resources and values, or enhance opportunities or public enjoyment related to Park purposes;

Address operational and management issues, such as the need for access or the need for boundaries to correspond to logical boundary delineations, such as topographic or other natural features or roads; or

Protect Park resources that are critical to fulfilling Park purposes (NPS, 2000e).

In addition, the *NPS Management Policies 2001* specify

that all recommendations for boundary changes must meet the following criteria:

- The added lands will be feasible to administer, considering their size, configuration, ownership, hazardous substances, costs, the views of and impacts on local communities and surrounding jurisdictions, and other factors, such as the presence of exotic species; and
- Other alternatives for management and resource protection are inadequate (NPS, 2000e).

Identification and evaluation of potential sites to be investigated in the BAS is ongoing. The study of the properties considered significant to the Siege and Battle of Corinth was conducted by NPS staff from Shiloh NMP, the Southeast Regional Office, and the Denver Service Center with the able assistance of the Friends of the Siege and Battle of Corinth (FSBC) and the Siege and Battle of Corinth Commission (SBCC).

Identification of potential sites began with the evaluation of the 16 properties of the Siege and Battle of Corinth NHL. Subsequent work by various parties to identify additional Civil War resources in the area has included the *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* (CWSAC, 1993), the *Atlas of Surviving Civil War Features in the Vicinity of Corinth, Mississippi* by the NPS Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems (CRGIS), and local research on sites relating to the experiences of African Americans at Corinth. Research and map files compiled during the preparation of this study may be found in the collections of the NPS's American Battlefield Protection Program. In addition, several meetings were held with various organizations in the summer of 2001 to provide information on the legislation, the BAS, and battlefield preservation, as well as to discuss the progress on the project. As a result of these efforts, approximately 150 historic sites and properties covering 3 states were considered in the context of the Siege and Battle of Corinth BAS. During the evaluation of these resources, several sites and properties were determined to merit consideration for addition to the Siege and Battle of Corinth NHL. These sites include:

#### **Alcorn County, Mississippi**

- Corinth – Siege and Battle (fortifications, antebellum homes, Confederate and Union headquarters, and National Cemetery)
- Glendale – Confederate and Union outposts and skirmishes
- Russell House – Skirmish (Also McNairy County, Tennessee)
- Driver House – Antebellum home,
- Camp Davies – Union outpost and skirmish
- Rienzi – Union and Confederate outposts and depot
- Jacinto – Union and Confederate outposts and antebellum courthouse
- Alexander's Junction – Engagement
- Camp Clark – Confederate camp

#### **Prentiss County, Mississippi**

- Booneville – Union and Confederate outposts, skirmishes, and depot

#### **Tishomingo County, Mississippi**

- Iuka – Battle, skirmishes, camps, fortifications, Confederate burials, and antebellum homes
- Eastport – River landing (depot), fortifications, and camps

#### **Hardin County, Tennessee**

- Savannah – Union and Confederate camps, Union army headquarters (William H. Cherry home), and hospitals
- Shiloh/Pittsburg Landing – National Military Park and National Cemetery

#### **McNairy County, Tennessee**

- Fallen Timbers – Confederate field hospital and Union reconnaissance site
- Chewalla – Union depot and Union and Confederate camps
- Camp Sheldon



The BAS investigates whether the approximately 150 potential sites qualify as potential additions to the national park system. According to *NPS Management Policies 2001*, in order for an area to qualify for addition into the national park system, it must possess nationally significant cultural or natural resources, meet the criteria for suitability and feasibility, and require direct NPS management. National significance for cultural resources is evaluated under the NHL Program criteria, provided in 36 CFR Part 65 and presented in the text box (NPS, 2000e). The Siege and Battle of Corinth sites are of national significance under the NHL Program because they meet Criteria 1 and 2.

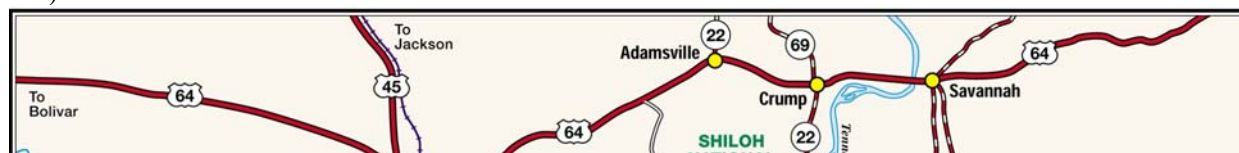
The criterion for suitability of an area is met if the area represents a natural or cultural theme or type of recreational resource that is not already adequately represented in the national park system or is not comparably represented and protected for public enjoyment by another land-managing entity. Suitability is determined on a case-by-case basis by comparing the proposed area to other units in the national park system for differences or similarities in the character, quality, quantity, or combination of resources, and opportunities for public enjoyment. The criterion for feasibility of an area is met if the area's historic setting is of sufficient size and appropriate configuration to ensure long-term protection of its resources and to accommodate use by the public. The area must have the potential for efficient administration at a reasonable cost. Factors affecting an area's feasibility include: land ownership, acquisition costs, access, threats to the resource, and staffing or development requirements.

## 1.4 LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED AREA

The sites currently considered eligible for inclusion into the national park system as parts of the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP are primarily located in the Corinth/Alcorn County, Mississippi area, with the following exceptions: Fallen Timbers, which is located in McNairy County, Tennessee, just west of Shiloh NMP; Davis Bridge Battle of the Hatchie River site, which is located in the southeastern corner of Hardeman County, Tennessee, along the Hatchie River between the communities of Essary Springs and Pocahontas; and the Russell House Battlefield (including the Union Army of the Tennessee siege fortifications-Hurlbut's May 13<sup>th</sup> line), which is partially located in southern McNairy County and crosses over the Tennessee-Mississippi State line into Alcorn County, Mississippi. The sites currently considered eligible for inclusion into the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP are discussed individually in Section 2.0 of this EA. A map of the general Corinth/Shiloh area is presented as **Figure 1.4-1**.

Alcorn County is located in northeastern Mississippi, bordered on the north by the State of Tennessee (McNairy County and portions of Hardeman and Hardin counties). The City of Corinth, located in the north-central part of the County at the intersection of Mississippi State Highways 45 and 72, is the largest community within Alcorn County. Corinth is also centrally-situated between several popular tourism and recreational spots, including: Shiloh NMP, located approximately 25 miles to the northeast in Tennessee; J.P. Coleman State Park, Pickwick Lake, and Pickwick Landing State Park, located 20 miles to the east in Mississippi; Bay Springs Lake and Tishomingo State Park, located 35 miles to the southeast in Mississippi; and Tupelo, Mississippi, located 55 miles to the south (TAPP, 2000). Smaller communities, including the early settlement towns of Kossuth, Rienzi, Jacinto, and Farmington, are scattered around Alcorn County, to the west, south, and east of Corinth.

Corinth's active and expanding downtown business area, Main Street Corinth, promotes preservation and economic development, and is also essential for tourism development. In 1993, the City adopted a preservation ordinance to protect and revive the local historic downtown district. The historic neighborhoods in Corinth have a wide variety of architectural styles, and range from antebellum homes to 20<sup>th</sup> century cottages (TAPP, 2000).



**Figure 1.4-1.**  
**General Location**

## Project Area

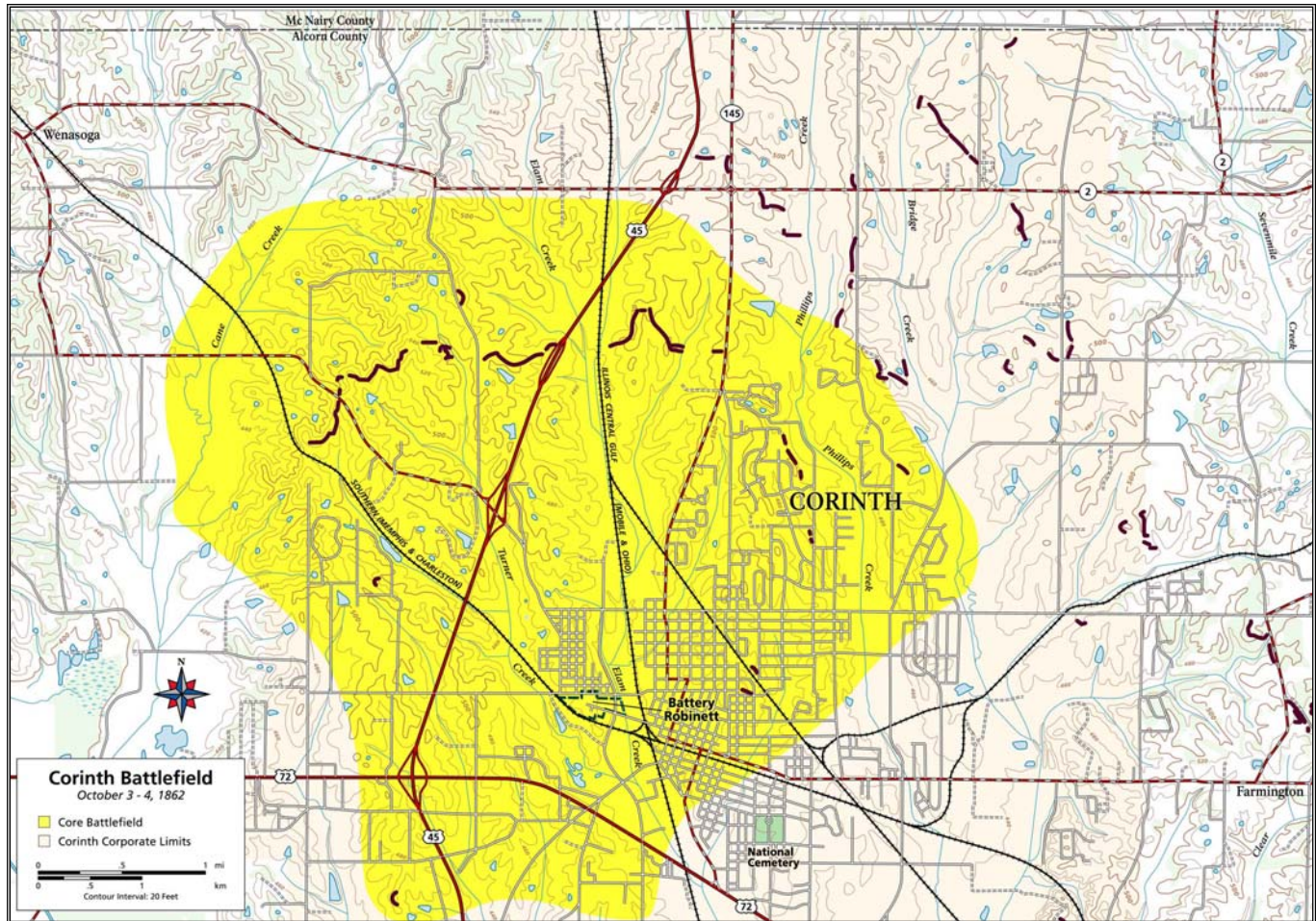
Over 300 historic sites and structures in the City of Corinth and Alcorn County have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), 16 of which were also designated as NHLs. Two National Register districts are also present within Corinth: the Downtown Historic District, which contains 91 contributing buildings, and the Midtown Historic District, which contains 230 contributing buildings. An additional historic district in Alcorn County, the Rienzi Commercial Historic District, contributes 6 buildings in Rienzi to the NRHP. Fifteen other sites and structures in the city and county are individually listed in the NRHP. In addition, 11 properties within Alcorn County have been designated as Mississippi Landmarks by the Board of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History under the Antiquities Law of Mississippi (TAPP, 2000).

**Figure 1.4-2** shows the locations of some of the sites in Alcorn County, Mississippi that are currently being considered for inclusion into the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP. Refer to Section 2.0 of this EA for individual discussions of these sites.





**Figure 1.4-3** shows a more detailed view of the Battle of Corinth October Battlefield area, which includes the October Battlefield (Phases I and II), Battery Robinett, the Confederate Siegeworks site, and various other earthworks.



**Figure 1.4-3. Battle of Corinth October Battlefield Area**

**Figure 1.4-4** shows a more detailed view of the contraband camp area, which includes the contraband camp site, Corona College, the railroad crossover, and the Corinth National Cemetery. [Note: **Figure 1.4-4** also includes the eastern portion of the October Battlefield area, presented in **Figure 1.4-3** above.]





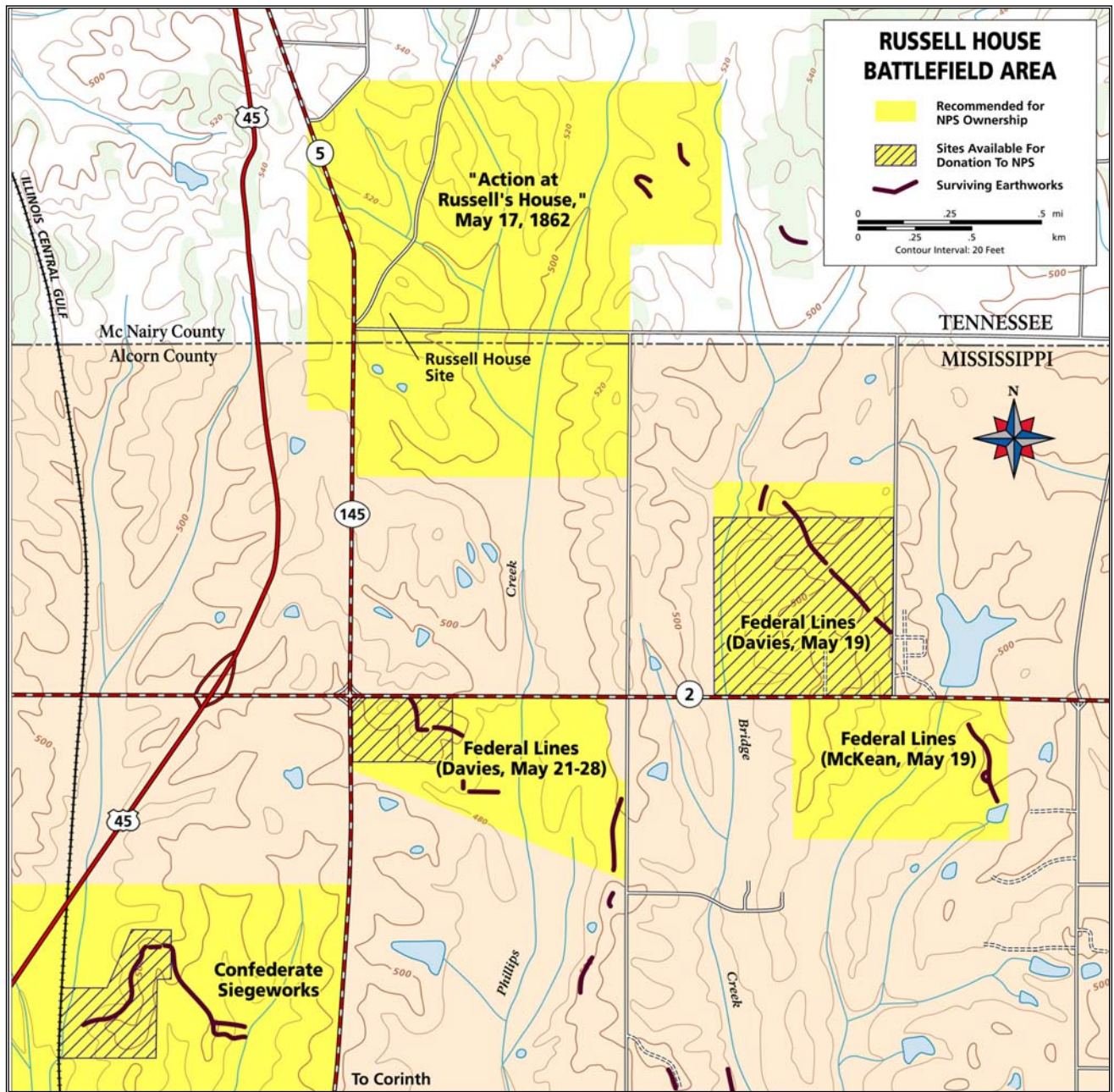
**Figure 1.4-4. Contraband Camp Area**

One of the affected areas in McNairy County, Tennessee (the Fallen Timbers site) is located near the McNairy-Hardin County boundary, close to the southwestern corner of Shiloh NMP. Communities surrounding the area, all located in the State of Tennessee, include: Michie (approximately 5 miles to the southwest), Selmer (12 miles to the west-northwest), Adamsville (9 miles to the north), Savannah (11 miles to the northeast), and Counce (8 miles to the southeast). The Fallen Timbers site is approximately 16 miles from the City of Corinth. The Russell House Battlefield site is also partially located in McNairy County, and crosses over the Tennessee-Mississippi State line into Alcorn County. **Figures 1.4-5 and 1.4-6** show the respective locations of the Fallen Timbers and Russell House Battlefield sites in McNairy County, Tennessee. Refer to Section 2.0 of this EA for individual discussions of these sites.



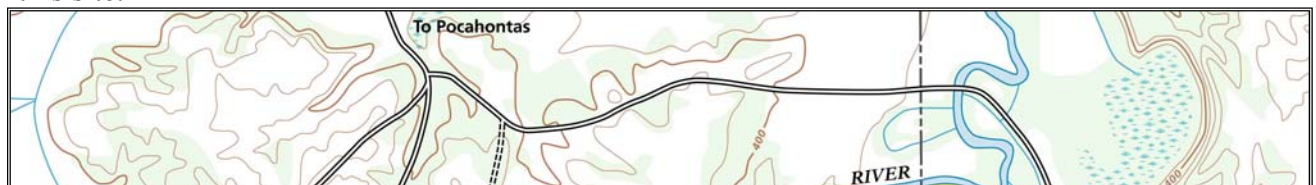
**Figure 1.4-5. Location of Fallen Timbers Battlefield in McNairy County, Tennessee**





**Figure 1.4-6. Location of the Russell House Battlefield in McNairy County, Tennessee**

The affected area in Hardeman County, Tennessee (the Davis Bridge Battle of the Hatchie River site) is located in the southeastern corner of the County, near the Hardeman-McNairy County boundary and the Tennessee-Mississippi State line. The site is located on the Hatchie River, between the communities of Pocahontas (to the north) and Essary Springs (to the south). Communities surrounding the affected area of Hardeman County include: Middleton (approximately 5 miles to the west-northwest), Bolivar (19 miles to the northwest), Selmer (17 miles to the northeast), Tennessee and Walnut, Mississippi (7 miles to the southwest). The area is located approximately 17 miles from the City of Corinth. **Figure 1.4-7** shows the location of the Davis Bridge Battlefield site in Hardeman County, Tennessee. Refer to Section 2.0 of this EA for a more detailed discussion of this site.



**Figure 1.4-7. Location of the Davis Bridge Battlefield in Hardeman County, Tennessee**

## **1.5 SCOPE OF THE EA**

This EA analyzes the potential impacts resulting from different management alternatives for those properties or resources that meet the criteria of national significance, suitability, and feasibility, and are being considered for inclusion into the national park system. Three different management alternatives are being considered in this document, and are described in Section 2.0 of this EA. The decision to be made by the lead agency, the NPS, involves determining the appropriate size and boundaries of the Corinth Unit (established by P.L. 106-271), the constituting properties of which would be managed by the NPS.

If the boundaries of the Corinth Unit are extended beyond those described in P.L. 106-271 (i.e., beyond the Battery Robinett site), the NPS would likely undertake developments at each of the additional properties to enhance visitor use and experience. Details of any such developments are still in the preliminary planning phase, and no site-specific development plans have been determined. These developments will be discussed and analyzed in detail in separate future NEPA documentation, once a management alternative is selected and plans for development are more fully refined.

In order for this EA to serve also as a planning document, the analysis of potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts that may result from the different management alternatives will be supplemented by a brief and broad description of potential impacts that should be considered in subsequent NEPA documentation regarding potential developments to enhance visitor experience. These potential impacts are discussed by resource area under Connected Actions and Cumulative Impacts throughout Section 4.0 of this EA. Since these developments are not part of the scope of this EA or the decision to be made regarding the boundaries of the Corinth Unit, the potential impacts that should be considered during planning of these developments will not affect the ratings or comparison of management alternatives presented in this EA, or the selection of the environmentally preferred alternative, discussed in Section 2.4. However, as a result of these additional impact discussions, the range of issues and impact topics to be analyzed in this EA (see Section 1.6 below) has been broadened to include all resources that may be affected by future developments, not just those resources that would be affected by the management alternatives analyzed in detail in this EA.

## **1.6 ISSUES AND IMPACT TOPICS**

Issues can be defined as the relationship between the Proposed Action or its alternatives and the human and natural environment. Issues are used to define which environmental resources may experience either detrimental or beneficial consequences from an action; they do not predict the degree or intensity of potential consequences that might result from an action. Issues were identified by the NPS, State and Federal agencies, a review of similar construction projects, and by the public during the scoping process (See Appendix D of this EA).

From these issues, impact topics were developed for each affected environmental resource area. Impact topics address the potential consequences on the human and natural environment that might result from the Proposed Action or its alternatives. Impact topics are used to define and focus the discussion of the affected environment for each resource area, and the analysis of the potential environmental consequences of an action. These topics also derive from relevant Federal laws, regulations, and orders, as well as NPS *Management Policies 2001* and resource area expertise. A summary of impact topics analyzed and dismissed from further analysis is provided below, along with the rationale for their inclusion or dismissal.

As discussed in Section 1.5 above, the analysis of potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts that may result from the different management alternatives will be supplemented by a brief and broad description of potential impacts that should be considered in subsequent NEPA documentation regarding potential NPS developments to enhance visitor experience. As a result, the range of issues and impact topics to be analyzed in

this EA has been broadened to include all resources that may be affected by future developments, not just those resources that would be affected by the management alternatives analyzed in detail in this EA.

## 1.6.1 Impact Topics Analyzed

The following issues and impact topics are analyzed in this EA:

### *Natural Resources*

Soils and Topography: Soils and topography are anticipated to be beneficially impacted as a result of the expansion of the Corinth Unit, and NPS management of the affected properties. In addition, potential impacts on these resources may result from future NPS developments on properties within the Corinth Unit. Therefore, soils and topography are included in this analysis.

Prime Farmlands: While it is very unlikely that prime farmland soils existed in the affected area in Alcorn County, Mississippi due to the urbanized nature of the area, there may be at least one soil type classified as prime farmland in the affected areas of Hardeman and McNairy Counties, Tennessee. Although the different management alternatives may not result in any adverse impacts on these soils, due to the presence of these soils types in the affected areas, prime farmlands are included in this analysis.

Water Resources: Water resources are anticipated to be beneficially impacted as a result of the expansion of the Corinth Unit, and NPS management of the affected properties. *NPS Management Policies 2001* require water quality protection consistent with the Clean Water Act (CWA). In addition, potential impacts on these resources may result from future NPS developments on properties within the Corinth Unit. Therefore, water resources have been included in this analysis.

Floodplains: One of the sites proposed for inclusion into the Corinth Unit, the Davis Bridge Battlefield site, is located within a floodplain. While NPS management of this site is anticipated to beneficially impact management of this floodplain, potentially flooding could affect visitor safety at the site.

Wetlands: Only one of the sites proposed for inclusion into the Corinth Unit has the potential to contain wetland areas. NPS management of this site is anticipated to result in beneficial impacts on potential wetland areas. In addition, future NPS developments have the potential to affect wetlands.

Air Quality: Air quality has the potential to be affected by increased vehicular traffic and associated emissions as a result of increased visitation with the expansion of the Corinth Unit. Other potential impacts on air quality may result from future NPS developments on properties within the Corinth Unit. Consideration of air quality impacts are required by the Clean Air Act (CAA) and *NPS Management Policies 2001*.

Vegetation and Wildlife: Trampling of vegetation and disturbance of wildlife may occur as a result of increased visitation with the expansion of the Corinth Unit. A small number of trees may also be removed at some properties to protect cultural resources present on those properties. Vegetation and wildlife are anticipated to be beneficially impacted as a result of NPS management of the affected properties. In addition, impacts may occur on vegetation and wildlife as a result of potential future NPS developments on properties within the Corinth Unit.

Species of Special Concern (Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, and Rare Species): According to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), no federally listed threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidate species currently occur in Alcorn County, Mississippi, or McNairy County, Tennessee. One federally endangered species is currently known to occur in Hardeman County, Tennessee; however, a second species, federally listed as threatened, may also occur in Hardeman County. NPS management of all properties considered eligible for inclusion into the Corinth Unit may beneficially impact these species, if present on the property. In addition, potential future NPS developments could affect these species, if present.

## ***Cultural Resources***

Consideration of cultural resource impacts is required under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), NEPA, the 1916 NPS Organic Act, and NPS *Management Policies 2001*. Expansion of the Corinth Unit, and associated NPS management, would enhance public understanding and knowledge of the significance of historic/cultural resources in the region, and allow for increased protection of cultural resources. In addition, potential future NPS developments on properties within the Corinth Unit have the potential to adversely affect historic/cultural resources.

## ***Visitor Use and Experience***

Expansion of the Corinth Unit, and associated NPS management, would enhance public understanding and knowledge of the significance of historic/cultural resources in the region. Interpretive programs would be developed by the NPS to enhance visitor experience in the area. All three alternatives investigated in this EA recognize the need to promote interpretation and visitor use of nationally significant resources associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth.

## ***Socioeconomic Environment***

Population, Economy, and Social Conditions: The management alternatives analyzed in this EA have the potential to create permanent employment opportunities and result in long-term increases in local income, spending, and revenue. Increased visitation to the area as a result of the expansion of the Corinth Unit also has the potential to increase local spending and generate revenues. Expansion of the Unit may change land values surrounding the properties considered for inclusion in the unit. In addition, potential future NPS developments on properties within the Corinth Unit may result in temporary employment opportunities and increases in local income, spending, and revenue.

Transportation: Increased visitor traffic resulting from expansion of the Corinth Unit would likely create increased traffic volumes and congestion and associated traffic delays on roads in the area, which could affect the level of service on these roads. Development of a “corridors unit” under Alternatives C and D may cause increased vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle traffic along those affected roadways. In addition, transportation impacts may result from potential future NPS developments, particularly from construction activities.

Land Use: Expansion of the Corinth Unit would change land ownership and management on certain properties in the area. The management alternatives have the potential to cause short- and long-term changes in land uses or conflicts with zoning and planning in the region. Land use also has the potential to be impacted as a result of future NPS developments on properties within the Corinth Unit.

Utilities and Public Services: The need for utilities and public services may increase with increased area visitation as a result of expansion of the Corinth Unit. In addition, utilities and public services have the potential to be impacted by future NPS developments on properties within the Corinth Unit.

Noise: Since some of the properties being considered for inclusion in the Corinth Unit are located in residential areas, noise associated with increased visitation has the potential to impact local residents. In addition, potential future NPS developments on properties within the Corinth Unit may generate noise and temporarily disturb surrounding residents and visitors.

Recreation: Expansion of the Corinth Unit may increase the amount and types of recreational activities available in the region. Increased area visitation may increase regional recreational use or place constraints on existing area recreation. The development of a “corridors unit” under Alternatives C and D would provide additional hiking and bicycling opportunities in the region. Recreation opportunities also have the potential to be impacted as a result of future NPS developments on properties within the Corinth Unit.



Human Health and Safety: Human health and safety is anticipated to be beneficially impacted as a result of the expansion of the Corinth Unit, and NPS management of the affected properties. The development of a “corridors unit” under Alternatives C and D may increase safety risks and conflicts between motorists and hikers or bicyclists along the affected roadways. In addition, potential impacts on health and safety may result from future NPS developments on properties within the Corinth Unit.

Waste Management: Waste management is not anticipated to be impacted as a result of the management alternatives analyzed in this EA, although an increased amount of waste may be generated as a result of increased area visitation. In addition, waste may be generated as a result of future NPS developments on properties within the Corinth Unit.

Visual Resources: Impacts on visual resources as a result of the expansion of the Corinth Unit, and associated NPS management of the affected properties, may result from increased area visitation and associated traffic, as well as the removal of some vegetation on the properties for the protection of cultural resources. In addition, the visual quality of some sites may be altered as a result of future NPS developments.

Environmental Justice/ Protection of Children: No disproportionate, adverse impacts on low income or minority groups or children are anticipated to result from any of the management alternatives analyzed in this EA. Potential benefits to these populations may occur as a result of beneficial economic impacts in the region and from enhanced interpretive and educational experiences.

## 1.6.2 Impact Topics Dismissed From Further Analysis

The following issues and impact topics were dismissed from further analysis in this EA:

### *Natural Resources*

Geology: None of the management alternatives analyzed in this EA have the potential to affect the geology of the area. In addition, none of the potential future NPS developments being considered would involve any activities, such as blasting, that would alter the geology of the area. Therefore, this topic is dismissed from further analysis.

## 1.7 ORGANIZATION OF THE EA

A summary of the organization of this EA and the contents of the relative chapters is provided in **Table 1.7-1** below. The Table of Contents provides a more detailed outline of these chapters.

Table 1.7-1. Summary of the Organization of the EA	
Chapter	Contents
2 Alternatives Including the Proposed Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of the resources and properties being evaluated for inclusion into the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP</li> <li>• Description of the alternatives, including the No Action alternative</li> <li>• Alternatives considered, but eliminated from further study</li> <li>• Mitigation measures</li> <li>• Comparison of the impacts of the alternatives assessed</li> </ul>
3 Affected Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of the existing aspects of the natural and human environment, by resource area, that may be impacted by each alternative or by potential future NPS developments</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of the methodology used to analyze environmental impacts resulting from each alternative, including definitions of impact terms</li> <li>• Analysis of potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on the natural and human environment, by resource area, that would result</li> </ul>



Environmental Consequences	<p>from each alternative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief and broad discussion of potential impacts from potential future NPS developments that should be considered in future NEPA documentation</li> </ul>
<p><b>5</b></p> <p>Consultation and Coordination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discusses relevant agency consultation during the EA development</li> <li>• Provides a list of persons and agencies contacted for information during the EA development</li> <li>• Describes public involvement activities implemented as part of the EA process</li> </ul>
<p><b>6</b></p> <p>Compliance With Federal and State Regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies regulatory compliance, including permits, necessary for implementation of the project</li> </ul>
<p><b>7</b></p> <p>References Cited</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of references cited within the EA</li> </ul>
<p><b>8</b></p> <p>List of Preparers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies the members of the interdisciplinary team that contributed to the preparation of the EA</li> </ul>
<p><b>Appendices:</b></p> <p>A: Acronyms and Abbreviations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B: Glossary</li> <li>• C: Environmental Laws and Regulations</li> <li>• D: Public Scoping and Agency Coordination</li> <li>• E: Comments on the Draft EA</li> <li>• F: Regression Analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of abbreviations (and their definitions) used within the EA</li> <li>• Definitions of terms used within the EA</li> <li>• Relevant environmental laws and regulations for each resource area</li> <li>• Provides supporting public involvement and agency consultation documents and information generated through the scoping process</li> <li>• Provides a description of the public comment period on the Draft EA; Will contain comments received from the public and agencies on the Draft EA</li> <li>• Provides the details of the regression analysis conducted for this EA to estimate future area visitation</li> </ul>

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## 2.0 ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

This EA analyzes the potential impacts resulting from different management alternatives for those properties or resources that meet the criteria of national significance, suitability, and feasibility. Four alternatives are analyzed in this EA, and are discussed in detail in Sections 2.1 through 2.4 below. All alternatives recognize a need for protection of the nationally significant resources associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth, and to promote interpretation and visitor use of those same resources. The differences in the alternatives are largely based on the level of NPS involvement and management. In addition, all alternatives assume that the new Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center at Fort Robinett Park (Battery Robinett) has been constructed and is in operational phase. Impacts associated with the construction and operation of the center are discussed in a separate EA.

The most current list of nationally significant resources associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth that are being considered for inclusion into the national park system is presented below, along with a description of each property/resource. As discussed in Section 1.3 of this EA, the identification process is ongoing, and properties may be added or removed from the list presented here. Therefore, this list should not be considered a final listing of properties. Also presented below is a list of some of the resources/properties that were not considered eligible for inclusion into the national park system, along with the rationale by which they were not considered eligible. This list is also ongoing, and should not be considered final. For those resources not considered eligible for inclusion, the NPS would not operate as a traditional land manager under any of the alternatives described below, but would develop partnerships with current landowners to ensure protection of those resources. A complete list of historic sites and properties that formed the basis for determining which sites and properties would qualify for inclusion in the Corinth Unit is provided in the BAS.

### *Earthwork Fortifications*

The American Civil War is considered to be the first modern war by many military historians, and the Siege and Battle of Corinth involved the first large-scale use of hasty or rapid “entrenchments” by both Union and Confederate armies as an offensive tactic of modern warfare. The Siege and Battle of Corinth occurred at a time of revolutionary change in field military tactics. New weapons of technology, including the new rifle-muskets that killed at several hundred yards, had rendered previous battle tactics obsolete. The fortifications at Corinth, designed to protect troops against increased fire-power from the new weapons, foreshadowed massive trench warfare systems that appeared in later wars, especially on the World War I battlefields in France and Belgium.

The Siege and Battle of Corinth occurred during the early stages of the Civil War, and the surviving earthworks are rare examples of early war field fortifications and represent part of a developing technology later applied extensively at Vicksburg (1863), Northern Virginia, Richmond, and Petersburg (1864), and North Georgia and Atlanta (1864). The earthworks were studied by foreign military leaders during the half-century prior to World War I. These studies helped to advance the evolution of the trench warfare system that became a significant component of battlefield tactics during World War I.

The earthworks at Corinth are considered to be among the largest and best-preserved groups of field fortifications in the United States dating to the early Civil War period of 1862. In 1995, the Corinth Civil War Mapping and Documentation Project mapped Civil War features in the Corinth area to provide comprehensive documentation of the area’s resources. The project was a public-private partnership involving the NPS’ Cultural Resources Geographic Information Services (CRGIS), the SBCC, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Alcorn County, City of Corinth, Tennessee Division of Archeology, Shiloh NMP, and American Battlefield Protection Program. The project’s surveyors mapped 7.5 miles of surviving field fortifications and associated features. Of this total, 69 percent (5.2 miles) of the Civil War trenches were in

Alcorn County, Mississippi, 16 percent (1.2 miles) in McNairy County, Tennessee, and 15 percent (1.1 miles) within the city limits of Corinth. These resources are fragmented in more than 50 locations in the area.

To determine how many miles of field fortifications were originally dug by the armies during the Siege and Battle of Corinth, the CRGIS digitized a military map dating from 1862, collected Global Positioning System (GPS) positions, and then layered the depicted resources over a modern map. Through this process, CRGIS determined that the original entrenchments extended 40.9 miles. Of those shown on the military map, fewer than 18 percent (7.5 miles) remain extant. Only 16 percent (1.2 miles) of the extant resources were rated in good condition, while 39 percent (2.9 miles) were considered poor and 45 percent (3.4 miles) were rated fair.

## **Resources/Properties to be Evaluated for Inclusion in the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP**

Currently, 18 properties qualify for possible inclusion into the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP. These properties are listed and described below. More information on each of these sites, as well as details on their evaluation for inclusion in the national park system, is provided in the BAS.

### ***Fallen Timbers Battlefield***

Following the Battle of Shiloh, Grant dispatched Brigadier General Sherman on April 8, 1862 to investigate Confederate intentions. Six miles southwest of Pittsburg Landing, Sherman encountered a large Confederate camp and a field hospital in an area called “Fallen Timbers.” Sherman advanced against the Confederate force, causing the Confederate cavalry under Colonel Forrest to retire, and captured the field hospital with its surgeons and wounded, among them about 50 wounded Union soldiers who had fallen into Confederate hands. Realizing that the Confederates were in full retreat, Sherman returned to Shiloh Church. The Battle of Shiloh was over, and the Confederate offensive had failed. The Battle of Fallen Timbers marked the beginning of the Siege of Corinth.

The Fallen Timbers Battlefield consists of a 442-acre parcel of largely agricultural and forested land, with a small portion developed. The battlefield area is entirely in private ownership, with approximately 225 acres being owned by one family. Landownership issues will drive the final configuration of the battlefield to avoid conflicts. Private residential properties would not be acquired unless specific critical resource protection or visitor use needs are identified.

County roads, land-use patterns, and topographical features define the boundary of the Fallen Timbers Battlefield. The pastoral setting of the battlefield retains a fair to high degree of integrity, although the area has been impacted by several roads, cultivation, a post Civil War farmstead, and scattered houses along the roads. Although there are no extant remains of any Civil War structures, the largely pristine battlefield has high potential for archeological survey and research, and it provides excellent opportunities for interpretive/recreational trail possibilities, waysides, and construction of a small-scale off-road parking area. The site also provides the opportunity for the development of trails that would connect with Shiloh NMP and the City of Corinth, thus allowing for the interpretation of post-Shiloh and early Siege of Corinth military activities. The boundary of the battlefield’s parcel would be adjusted to avoid land-use conflicts.

Critical resources include the pastoral vistas from the battlefield that provide the historic setting for interpreting the importance and key elements of the battlefield. Although a post-Civil War farmstead has been constructed on the battlefield and some modern homes have been built along the roads in the area, there are no significant immediate identifiable threats to the battlefield. The immediate surroundings of the battlefield retain much of their historic pastoral and woodland character, remaining either as formerly cultivated farm fields or as forested lands. However, construction of more homes and other structures in the area or subdivision of the battlefield property could substantially change the historic setting that is essential for interpreting the significance of the battle.

Management of the battlefield would entail periodic mowing, routine law enforcement patrols, and perhaps partnerships with local governments and/or private organizations to obtain services for development of a seasonal education/interpretive program and personal visitor services. Aside from acquisition costs, there are no perceived short-term development costs. Long-term development costs would result from potential trail development and construction of waysides and a small off-road parking area.

### ***Farmington Battlefield***

After a short, sharp engagement on May 3, 1862, Federal Major General Pope's Army of the Mississippi, advancing towards Corinth, drove Confederates from their camp and occupied Farmington, four miles east of Corinth. The advance to and occupation of Farmington by Pope's soldiers posed a threat to the prolonged defense of Corinth by Confederate General Beauregard's "army group" that could not be ignored. To cope with this threat, on May 7, 1862, Beauregard redeployed his troops to strengthen his right by calling Confederate Major General Van Dorn's three-division Army of the West from its camps south of Corinth, preparing to attack Pope's army at Farmington. Soon after daybreak on May 9, Van Dorn shifted his army farther east to extend across the three roads approaching Farmington from the south and attacked. A bitter firefight ensued in the vicinity of Sevenmile Creek. Pope was satisfied that his two brigades were outnumbered, and after five hours of combat, the two brigades retreated across Sevenmile Creek, burning the bridge. Van Dorn, alerted that Union Major General Buell had sent a division to reinforce Pope, did not attempt to force his way across the stream, but instead led his troops back to their camps. The Federals did not reoccupy Farmington until May 17.

The Farmington Battlefield consists of 1,205 acres, of which 718 acres are forested, 370 acres are agricultural, and 117 acres are developed. The Farmington Battlefield property encompasses the Union Army of the Mississippi Paine's and Stanley's May 17<sup>th</sup> Farmington Lines, described below. The entire Farmington Battlefield is currently in private ownership.

County roads, land-use patterns, and topographical features define the boundary of the Farmington Battlefield. The semi-rural community setting of the Farmington Battlefield retains a fair to high degree of integrity, although the area has been impacted by several roads, cultivation, scattered houses along the roads, and the semblance of a small town residential grid pattern at Farmington. Although the aforementioned earthworks are the only extant remains of Civil War era military resources in the vicinity, the engagement area provides excellent opportunities for interpretive/recreational trail possibilities, waysides, and construction of a small-scale off-road parking area. The boundary of the battlefield's parcel would be adjusted to avoid land-use conflicts.

Critical resources include the pastoral and semi-rural vistas and landscapes of the engagement area that provide the historic setting for interpreting the importance and key elements of the Farmington Battlefield. The engagement area has been somewhat compromised by the construction of modern homes and other structures along the roads and continuing expansion of the Farmington community. The construction of more homes or further subdivision of the engagement area properties could substantially change the historic setting that is essential for interpreting the significance of the engagement.

The land on which the Farmington Battlefield sits could be easily managed. Management of the engagement area would entail periodic mowing, routine law enforcement patrols, and perhaps partnerships with local governments and/or private organizations to obtain services for development of a seasonal education/interpretive program and personal visitor services. Despite the aforementioned intrusions on the engagement area, its immediate surroundings retain much of their historic character. Landownership issues will drive the final configuration of the battlefield to avoid conflicts. Private residential properties would not be acquired unless specific critical resource protection or visitor use needs are identified. Aside from acquisition costs, there are no perceived short-term development costs. Long-term development costs would result from potential trail development and construction of waysides and a small-scale off-road parking area.

### ***Russell House Battlefield (Including Union Army of the Tennessee Siege: Hurlbut's May 13<sup>th</sup> Line)***

On May 11, 1862, Thomas' Union Army of the Tennessee, on route to the Mobile & Ohio Railroad north of Corinth, entrenched two miles north of the Mississippi border, with Sherman's division astride Purdy Road at Locust Grove on the right, Brigadier General Hurlbut's division, in the center holding Purdy-Farmington Road, and Brigadier General Davies' division on the left, guarding Monterey-Corinth Road. Within two days, the three divisions gained another two miles and dug in on high ground overlooking Phillips Creek. On May 17 "Task Force Sherman," which included troops from three brigades (Denver's, Smith's, and one of Hurlbut's) crossed Phillips Creek and forced Confederate troops under Brigadier General Chalmers to abandon a strong point at the Russell House, located on the Tennessee-Mississippi State line, approximately one-half mile east of Purdy Road (currently Sticine Road). Since this position occupied high ground along the headwaters of Phillips and Bridge creeks, it possessed great natural strength and Sherman's men immediately fortified it. Trees and undergrowth were cleared from the site, and a parapet and batteries were constructed. Sherman then ordered his troops to drive the Confederates farther back toward Corinth behind a large open field to his front and right.

The Russell House battlefield constitutes approximately 700 acres, the majority of which is agricultural, with smaller portions developed (residential development and related subdivided acreage) and forested. Two-thirds of the battlefield area lies in Tennessee, and one-third in Mississippi. While the Russell House itself is not extant, the northeast corner of the battlefield area contains the extant remains of field fortifications constructed by Hurlbut's division starting on May 13<sup>th</sup>. The first section of fieldworks consists of a 500-foot-long line of rifle pits, with earth breastworks of 2 to 3 feet in height. Forward of this line (about 275 yards), on a prominent watershed overlooking Phillips Creek, is an artillery redoubt and adjoining rifle pits covering an area of about 2 acres. The works have been affected by the placement of a utility natural gasline. However, there are parapet walls 3 or more feet high. The property is currently privately owned by multiple parties, and contains an interpretive marker in the right-of-way.

State highways, county roads, land-use patterns, and topographical features define the boundary of the Russell House Battlefield. The pastoral setting of the battlefield retains a fair to high degree of integrity, although the area has been impacted by roads, cultivation, and scattered houses along the roads. The largely pristine battlefield area has high potential for archeological survey and research. The battlefield provides excellent opportunities for interpretive/recreational trail possibilities, waysides, and construction of a small-scale off-road parking area. The boundary of the battlefield's parcel would be adjusted to avoid land-use conflicts.

Critical resources include the aforementioned extant field fortifications and the pastoral vistas and landscapes from the battlefield that provide the historic setting for interpreting the importance and key elements of the battlefield. Although some modern homes and farmsteads have been constructed along the roads in the area, there are no significant immediate identifiable threats to the battlefield. However, construction of more homes and other structures in the area of the battlefield property could substantially change the historic setting that is essential for interpreting the significance of the battle.

The land on which the Russell House Battlefield sits could be easily managed. Management of the battlefield would entail periodic mowing, routine law enforcement patrols, and perhaps partnerships with local governments and/or private organizations to obtain services for development of a seasonal education/interpretive program and personal visitor services. The immediate surroundings of the battlefield site retain much of their historic pastoral and woodland character, remaining either as cultivated farmfields or as forested lands. The entire battlefield area property is privately owned. Landownership issues will drive the final configuration of the battlefield to avoid conflicts. Private residential properties would not be acquired unless specific critical resource protection or visitor use needs are identified. Aside from acquisition costs, there are no perceived short-term development costs. Long-term development costs would result from potential trail development and construction of waysides and a small-scale off-road parking area.

### ***Boxe House Battery***

On May 17, 1862, Buell's Army of the Ohio crossed Sevenmile Creek, driving the Confederates back towards

Corinth. The Army of the Ohio entrenched and constructed earthworks, which were within two miles of the Confederate's defenses on the northeastern side of Corinth. The Army of the Ohio was anchored on the right by T.J. Wood's division at Driver's House on Monterey-Corinth Road, in the center by Brigadier General Nelson's division, and on the left by Brigadier General Crittenden's division, whose flank rested across Farmington-Corinth road. On May 28, Buell advanced three of his four divisions on the Confederates, using the 10-gun battery at the Boxe House on the south side of Farmington-Corinth Road. By the morning of May 29, the Union had constructed earthworks at this advanced location and entrenched.

The Boxe House Battery property is located in the City of Corinth, and is forested. Although the Boxe House is not extant, the battery consists of an extant semicircular ditched parapet, with walls 3 to 6 feet high and 10 to 12 feet wide. The interior walls of the parapet have eroded. Embrasures for at least 8 cannon are evident. Although the battery site sits in a housing subdivision, it is largely covered with trees, and the battery field of fire (or view) to the south-southwest remains an open viewshed. The Boxe House Battery property is currently accessed by a common driveway to several homes, and is privately owned.

County roads, land-use patterns, and topographical features define the boundary of the Boxe House Battery. The wooded setting of Boxe House battery retains a fair to high degree of integrity. The battery site provides opportunities for interpretive/recreational trail possibilities, waysides, and construction of a small-scale off-road parking area. The boundary of the battery's parcel would be adjusted to avoid land-use conflicts.

Critical resources include the 4-acre battery site and remaining pastoral vistas and landscapes associated with the battery field of fire (or view) to the south-southwest. These resources provide the historic setting for interpreting the battery and important military actions that occurred at the site. Because the site has been subjected to erosion and is in a subdivision near a major County road, it is threatened by further development that could substantially reduce its integrity and negatively impact the extant elements of its historic setting.

The Boxe House Battery could be easily managed. Management of the battery site would entail periodic mowing, routine law enforcement patrols, and perhaps partnerships with local governments and/or private organizations to obtain services for development of a seasonal education/interpretive program and personal visitor services. Landownership issues will drive the final configuration of the site to avoid conflicts. Private residential properties would not be acquired unless specific critical resource protection or visitor use needs are identified. Aside from acquisition costs, there are no perceived short-term development expenses for the site. Modest long-term development costs would result from potential trail development and construction of waysides and a small-scale off-road parking area.

### ***Union Army of the Mississippi: Paine's and Stanley's May 17<sup>th</sup> Farmington Line***

On May 17, the day of the Russell house fight, Pope's Union Army of the Mississippi crossed Sevenmile Creek and occupied Farmington for the third time. The troops, including Paine's division on the right (its flank linked into Crittenden's Army of the Ohio division), Stanley's division in the center, and Hamilton's on the right, encamped in "double lines," and threw up earthworks that followed the crest of the ridges and consisted of a single ditch and parapet. Paine's and Stanley's divisions fronted west, and Hamilton's faced south to hold the road. The next day Paine's division constructed two lunettes, one in front of the division's center and the other on the right commanding Corinth Road, in which artillery was emplaced.

The property encompassing Paine and Stanley's Farmington Line is entirely privately owned. This property is encompassed by the Farmington Battlefield, described above, but is considered a separate resource. There are two lines of eroded rifle pits, which are located along a ridgeline. The line lower on the ridge is 168 feet in length, 1 to 2 feet in height, and approximately 2 feet in width. The second earthwork is located about 50 feet above the lower line and is approximately 200 feet long, 1 to 2 feet high, and 2 feet wide.

Immediately south of these works, beyond ground disturbed by the Farmington municipal water tower, are 2 small artillery demi-lunes (single-gun redoubts). Each gun emplacement is roughly 16 feet long and has

ditched, semicircular parapet walls roughly 2 to 3 feet high and averaging 4 feet wide. Road right-of-way work and other human activities have impacted these resources. North of these artillery emplacements (about 50 yards), across a County road, are 2 additional demi-lunes. These crescent-shaped, one-gun artillery emplacements are in excellent condition and are roughly 16 to 18 feet long, with 4- to 5-foot ditched parapet walls from 3 to 5 feet wide. The military engineering features retain good definition.

Roughly ½-mile north of Stanley's sector are the remains of General Paine's division. These fieldworks are along a ridge about 75 yards west of the Five Points road junction. The initial feature, about 175 feet long, is a 4-gun artillery emplacement, fronting west. The parapet walls are 3 to 4 feet high and 2 to 3 feet wide. At the south end of the artillery emplacement, the line refuses and proceeds east in the form of rifle pits for 150 feet. The line is from 1 to 2 feet high and roughly 2 feet wide. The entire area has been impacted by recent logging activity.

The extant Paine and Stanley earthworks provide the opportunity to relate the battlefield involved with the May 9<sup>th</sup> engagement at Farmington and subsequent rifle pits, small artillery demi-lunes, artillery emplacements, and other elements of earthwork fortifications of the siege story. The earthworks retain a fair to high degree of integrity, although portions have been impacted by erosion, road right-of-way work, logging and other human activity, and construction of the Farmington municipal water tower. The earthworks provide excellent opportunities for interpretive/recreational trail possibilities and construction of a small-scale off-road parking area. The earthworks, which are covered by grass and some hardwood trees, are generally along the Farmington Church Road at the northern end of the small community of Farmington. The boundary of the earthworks' parcel would be adjusted to avoid land use conflicts.

Critical resources include the semi-rural pastoral vistas from the earthworks that provide the historic setting for interpreting the importance and key elements of the earthworks. Although some modern homes and the Farmington municipal water tower have been constructed along the roads in the vicinity of the earthworks, there are no significant immediate identifiable threats to the fortifications. However, construction of more homes or further commercial development in the area could substantially change the historic setting that is essential for interpreting the significance of the earthworks.

Privately owned lands on which the Paine and Stanley Union earthworks sit could be easily managed. Management of the earthworks would entail periodic mowing, routine law enforcement patrols, and perhaps partnerships with local governments and/or private organizations to obtain services for development of a seasonal education/interpretive program and personal visitor services. The immediate surroundings of the earthworks retain much of their historic pastoral and woodland character, remaining either as farmfields, forested lands, or semirural landscapes. Landownership issues will drive the final configuration to avoid conflicts. Private residential properties would not be acquired unless specific critical resource protection or visitor use needs are identified. Aside from acquisition costs, there are no perceived short-term development costs. Long-term development costs would result from potential trail development, new and improved waysides, and construction of a small-scale off-road parking area.

### ***Union Army of the Ohio: Nelson's May 17<sup>th</sup> Line***

These Union fieldworks, constructed by Brigadier General Nelson's Army of the Ohio, coextend south from a point about 350 yards south of Henderson Road. From there, a line of rifle pits meanders along the crest of a low rise for approximately 2,000 feet. Impacted by field roads and cultivation, the northern two-thirds of the line is approximately 1 to 2 feet high, with some ditching evident, and 2 to 3 feet wide. The southern third of the line, which is refused to the east-southeast, retains better definition, retains most of its ditch, and is approximately 3 to 3-½ feet high. An artillery emplacement and bombproof are located along the southern end of the earthworks. The artillery emplacement is located approximately 50 feet from the end of the earthworks. The parapets are 10 to 15 feet in height, 10 feet in width, and 75 feet in length. The bombproof is a mound of earth located about 175 feet south of the emplacement, and is 3 to 5 feet high and 25 feet deep by 25 feet wide. Five hundred feet southwest of this emplacement and bombproof is another emplacement and bombproof in the



same configuration as the previous set. These outlying earthworks have been significantly affected by logging activity.

Located 250 yards west of the center of the above line of fieldworks is a classic V-shaped artillery redoubt. The walls of the redoubt are ditched, roughly 60 feet long, from 5 to 6 feet high, and from 6 to 8 feet wide. The forward-projecting angle of the redan, open to the rear, is well defined with the exterior walls of the parapet retaining good definition. An unobstructed field of view exists for nearly ½-mile in front of this artillery emplacement.

Portions of the property are owned by the FSBC and are available for donation, while the remaining lands are privately owned. The extant Nelson Union earthworks provide the opportunity to relate artillery emplacements, bombproofs, a classic V-shaped artillery redoubt, and other elements of earthwork fortifications of the siege story. The earthworks retain a fair to high degree of integrity, although portions have been impacted by field roads, cultivation, erosion, logging, and bull dozing for a farm equipment parking area. The earthworks provide excellent opportunities for interpretive/recreational trail possibilities and construction of a small-scale off-road parking area. The earthworks, which are covered by underbrush and trees, are in a largely pastoral setting of cultivated fields. The boundary of the earthworks' parcel would be adjusted to avoid land-use conflicts.

Critical resources include the pastoral vistas from the earthworks that provide the historic setting for interpreting the importance and key elements of the earthworks. Although some modern homes have been constructed along the roads in the vicinity of the earthworks, there are no significant immediate identifiable threats to the fortifications. However, construction of more homes in the area could substantially change the historic setting that is essential for interpreting the significance of the earthworks.

The lands on which the Nelson Union earthworks sit could be easily managed. Management of the earthworks would entail periodic mowing, routine law enforcement patrols, and perhaps partnerships with local governments and/or private organizations to obtain services for development of a seasonal education/interpretive program and personal visitor services. Landownership issues will drive the final configuration to avoid conflicts. Private residential properties would not be acquired unless specific critical resource protection or visitor use needs are identified. Aside from acquisition costs, there are no perceived short-term development costs. Long-term development costs would result from potential trail development, new and improved waysides, and construction of a small-scale off-road parking area.

### ***Union Army of the Tennessee Siege Fortifications: Davies' and McKean's May 19<sup>th</sup> Lines***

The Union Army of the Tennessee, Davies' May 19<sup>th</sup> siege lines consist of two sections, both of which have been impacted by mowing and cultivation. One section, approximately 2,000 feet north of Mississippi State Highway 2 and situated in a northwest-to-southeast line, is more than 1,300 feet long, 2 to 4 feet high, and approximately 10 feet wide. Two well defined battery emplacements divide the line into thirds, and a "V"-shaped earthwork, measuring 25 feet at its open end, 20 feet on each side, and 15 feet behind the main line of earthworks, is 400 feet east of the west end of the earthworks. A post-Civil War farmhouse site impacts the east end of this line of works.

A second section of earthworks continues for approximately 475 feet. This line begins at a gravel drive on the old farmhouse site, extends eastward, and ends at Mississippi State Highway 2, after being broken for 25 feet by a dirt road. This section of earthworks averages 1 to 2 feet in height and 2 to 3 feet in width. The Union Army of the Tennessee, McKean's May 19<sup>th</sup> line, is an extension of Davies' May 19<sup>th</sup> line, located south of Mississippi State Highway 2.

Another significant section of fieldworks is south of Mississippi State Route 2. This line, constructed and manned by the Union division commanded by McKean on May 19, 1862, extends southeast for nearly 1,300 feet. The rifle pits are ditched and range 2 to 4 feet high and 3 to 4 feet wide. A large five-gun artillery position is near the left center of the line and exhibits a high degree of definition. A municipal water tower is

immediately forward of the battery. Other than this impact, the field of view remains open in front of the battery and retains its pastoral character.



**Figure 2-1. May 19<sup>th</sup> Union Siege Lines**

The majority of the property encompassing the Union Army of the Tennessee siege fortifications (Davies' May 19<sup>th</sup> line and McKean's May 19<sup>th</sup> line) is in agricultural use, while the remainder is forested. The portion of the Davies Union earthworks north of Mississippi State Highway 2 has been acquired by the FSBC and is available for donation. The land on the south side of the highway is owned by several private landowners.

Critical resources include the pastoral vistas from the earthworks that provide the historic setting for interpreting the importance and key elements of the earthworks. Although some modern homes, a church, and a municipal water tower have been constructed along the roads in the vicinity of the earthworks, there are no

significant immediate identifiable threats to the fortifications. However, construction of more homes and other structures in the area could substantially change the historic setting that is essential for interpreting the significance of the earthworks.

The extant Davies and McKean earthworks provide the opportunity to relate artillery emplacements, rifle pits, and other elements of earthworks fortifications of the siege story. The earthworks retain a fair to high degree of integrity, although portions have been impacted by field roads, a State highway, cultivation, a post-Civil War farmhouse, and a municipal water tower facility. The earthworks provide excellent opportunities for interpretive/recreational trail possibilities and construction of a small-scale off-road parking area. The earthworks, which are covered by underbrush and a canopy of trees, are in a large pastoral setting of cultivated fields. The boundary of the earthworks' parcel would be adjusted to avoid land-use conflicts.

Farm roads, land-use patterns, and topographical features define the boundary of the Davies and McKean earthworks. The lands on which the Davies and McKean Union earthworks sit could be easily managed. Management of the earthworks would entail periodic mowing, routine law enforcement patrols, and perhaps partnerships with local governments and/or private organizations to obtain services for development of a seasonal education/interpretive program and personal visitor services. The immediate surroundings of the earthworks retain much of their historic pastoral and woodland character. Landownership issues will drive the final configuration to avoid conflicts. Private residential properties would not be acquired unless specific critical resource protection or visitor use needs are identified. Aside from acquisition costs, there are no perceived short-term development costs. Long-term development costs would result from potential trail development, new and improved waysides, and improvement of the extant small-scale off-road parking area.

### ***Union Army of the Tennessee: Davies' May 21<sup>st</sup> and May 28<sup>th</sup> Lines***

The first section of Union earthworks, also known as the Harper Road Union earthworks, are approximately 1,000 feet south of the intersection of Harper Road and Mississippi State Highway 2. Thrown up by Brigadier General Davies' Army of the Tennessee on May 21, 1862, after advancing from its previous line prepared on May 19, the division dug in on this watershed overlooking Phillips Creek. The extant rifle pits, along with evidence of possibly 2 artillery embrasures, extend in a north-to-south line parallel to Harper Road for approximately 1,200 feet. The earth parapets are 3 to 4 feet high and about 10 to 12 feet wide.

The second section of works is roughly ¾-mile to the west on a watershed overlooking the west side of Phillips

Creek. In the advance conducted by elements of all 3 Union armies on May 28, 1862, Davies' division advanced from the Harper Road line, occupied this ground, and constructed its final fieldworks of the siege. The line meanders along the crest of a ridge for nearly 1,600 feet, starting at the Mississippi State Route 2 right-of-way, from northwest to southeast. It is broken at four points by farm lanes (now pasture). The ditched rifle pits are from 2 to 4 feet high and from 4 to 6 feet wide.

The extant earthworks, which are currently interpreted off Purdy Road, provide the opportunity to relate "successional" fortifications of the siege story. The earthworks retain a fair to high degree of integrity, and their immediate surroundings have high archeological potential because of the likelihood that they contain remnants of encampments that were occupied for several weeks during the siege. The earthworks provide excellent opportunities for interpretive/recreational trail possibilities along with a small-scale parking area with an off-road pullout. The earthworks, which are covered by underbrush and hardwood and pine trees, are in a largely pastoral setting of cultivated fields with some residences along the roads. The boundary of the earthworks parcel would be adjusted to avoid land-use conflicts.

The boundary of the Harper Road Union earthworks is defined by roads and highways – U.S. Business 45, Mississippi Highway 2, and Harper Road – and land-use patterns, with access to the earthworks provided from U.S. Business 45. Critical resources include the pastoral vistas from the earthworks that provide the historic setting for interpreting the importance and key elements of the earthworks. Although a few modern homes have been constructed along the roads in the vicinity of the earthworks, there are no significant immediate identifiable threats to the fortifications. However, construction of more homes in the area could substantially change the historic setting that is essential for interpreting the significance of the earthworks.

One-third of the land on which the earthworks sit is currently owned by the FSBC and available for donation, while the remainder of the land is owned by three or four private landowners. The lands on which the Harper Road Union earthworks sit could be easily managed. Management of the earthworks would entail periodic mowing, routine law enforcement patrols, and perhaps partnerships with local governments and/or private organizations to obtain services for development of a seasonal education/interpretive program and personal visitor services. Landownership issues will drive the final configuration to avoid conflicts. Private residential properties would not be acquired unless specific critical resource protection or visitor use needs are identified. Aside from acquisition costs, there are no perceived short-term development costs. Long-term development costs would result from potential trail development, new and improved waysides, and improvement of the existing small-scale parking area.

### ***The 1862 Beauregard Line (Confederate Siege Fortifications)***

The earthworks known as the Confederate Siegeworks were earthwork fortifications developed between the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and the historic Purdy Road. These earthworks represent the northern extent of the 7-mile network of Confederate fortifications (known as the Beauregard Line) constructed around Corinth from mid-March to May 29, 1862. The earthworks are well preserved and, with a few exceptions, form a continuous line extending approximately 8,500 feet. They range between 6 inches and 15 feet in height, but average about 3 to 5 feet in height along most of the line. Their average width is 10 to 12 feet. This complex site of fortifications contains three 5-gun artillery redoubts, two of which (located on either side of the base of the salient) are in good condition and exhibit outstanding military engineering definition. The third redoubt at the extreme northern end of the salient has been impacted by agricultural activities.

The resources and viewsheds associated with the Confederate Siegeworks cover more than 800 acres. The entire extent of the extant Siegeworks are within the October Battlefield, Phase I and II, sites and are thus defined largely by the local City and County road networks.

The Confederate Siegeworks comprise significant extant earth fortifications associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth as well as associated viewsheds that retain much of their historic pastoral character. The viewsheds between the Siegeworks and the railroad, the latter being a central feature of the interpretive story at Corinth, are significant in that they provide the historic setting within which to interpret military activities

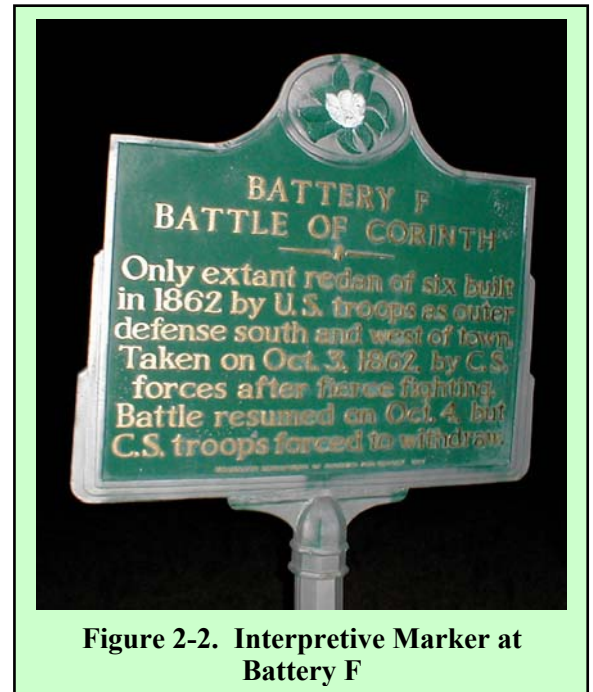
related to both the siege and the battle.

Access to the Siegeworks, portions of which are currently interpreted with waysides and associated modest parking areas, is convenient from local City and County roads. High quality remnant earthworks are readily visible throughout this property and provide good opportunities for expanded visitor use and interpretation. Aside from the existing road network and residential dwellings along the roads, the area retains much of its historic pastoral character, remaining either as farm fields or as forested lands, and could be easily managed. Private residential properties adjacent to the road network would not be acquired unless specific resource protection or visitor use needs were identified. Management would provide periodic mowing and routine law enforcement patrols. The concept for visitor use would require some additional trails, access points, interpretive media, and small-scale parking areas.

### ***Battery F***

Battery F is a Union earthwork, which was constructed in the summer of 1862 to protect the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It is located on the point of a ridge approximately 2,200 feet south of the railroad and two-thirds of a mile southeast of the opening battlefield (see description below), and is well preserved. The parapet is approximately 150 feet long and between 3 and 6 feet high, with a ditch in front. Battery F was the northernmost of the detached batteries protecting approaches to Corinth along roads and railroads. The earthworks retain a fair to high degree of integrity, having been protected by forest cover.

The Battery F, located at the corner of Bitner Street and Davis Street, represents the only remaining battery in pristine condition. Entirely owned by the FSBC and available for donation, the five-acre property is bounded on two sides by County roads and private properties on the remaining two sides with the earthworks at the farthest northeast edge of the site adjacent to the residential properties. The Battery F property is largely agricultural/pastoral in character, with a small amount of forested cover. The landscape in front of the battery remains undeveloped, thus allowing for protection of both the battery and its viewshed.



**Figure 2-2. Interpretive Marker at Battery F**

Visitor use is accommodated via a short trail from the adjacent County road and by several waysides that interpret the Battery. Parking is modest, but apparently sufficient to accommodate visitor traffic. There are currently two interpretive signs located on the property and one NHL sign (see **Figure 2-2**). Battery F could be simply managed by periodic mowing of the landscape surrounding the battery and with routine law enforcement patrols for protection.

### ***October Battlefield, Phase I (October 3<sup>rd</sup> Action)***

The Battle of Corinth, fought on October 3 and 4, 1862, occurred on this ground, much of which retains its historic pastoral character (particularly the northern half of the battlefield). On the morning of October 3<sup>rd</sup>, Confederate Major General Van Dorn hurled his three-division Army of the West (22,000 men) against Corinth's outer defenses held by three Union divisions under Major General Rosecrans' 23,000-man garrison. The Confederates attacked astride the Chewalla Road (present-day Wenasoga Road) and the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad (present-day Southern Railroad). The principal fighting began during mid-morning of October 3, when the three Confederate divisions of Lovell, Maury, and Hebert charged the Federals defending the old Confederate breastworks that dated from the earlier siege activities. The scene of battle (Phase I) extended from the heights overlooking the Memphis & Charleston Railroad at its intersection with



Chewalla Road and proceeded eastward approximately two miles to Elam Creek, west of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad (present-day Illinois Central Railroad).

The October Battlefield, Phase I, features the fighting field of October 3, extant earthwork fortifications, and associated viewsheds. The resources and viewsheds associated with the October Battlefield, Phase I, cover more than 1,000 acres. Aside from the existing road network and residential dwellings along the roads, the area retains much its historic pastoral character, remaining either as farm fields or as forested lands, and could be easily managed. More than 140 acres of the October Battlefield, Phase I, are currently owned by the FSBC and are available for donation. Private residential properties adjacent to the road network would not be acquired unless specific resource protection or visitor use needs were identified. Management would provide periodic mowing and routine law enforcement patrols. The concept for visitor use would require some additional trails, access points, interpretive media, and small-scale parking areas.

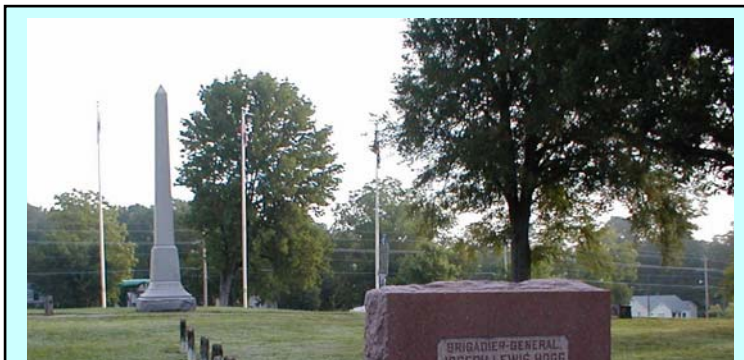
### ***October Battlefield, Phase II (October 4<sup>th</sup> Action)***

Today, the October Battlefield, Phase II, includes ground on which Confederate forces swept forward and attacked the Federals on October 4, 1862. Union troops were massed on the arc of a circle, less than two miles in length, with six artillery redoubts (Batteries Robinett, Tannrath, Lothrop, Phillips, Williams, and Powell, none of which are extant) that had been erected and armed during the summer of 1862 for the defense of Corinth. The redoubts were ½-mile from the crossover of the Memphis & Charleston and Mobile & Ohio railroads. The placement of the six redoubts enabled the Federals to afford better guard against the Confederate forces approaching Corinth from the west, south, and north.

The October Battlefield, Phase II, features the fighting field of October 4, extant earthwork fortifications, and associated viewsheds. The resources and viewsheds associated with the October Battlefield, Phase II, cover nearly 500 acres. Aside from the existing road network and residential dwellings along the roads, the area retains much of its historical pastoral character, remaining either as farm fields or as forested lands, and could be easily managed. Less than 10 acres of the October Battlefield, Phase II, are currently owned by the FSBC and available for donation. Private residential properties adjacent to the road network would not be acquired unless specific resource protection or visitor use needs were identified. Management would provide periodic mowing and routine law enforcement patrols. The concept for visitor use would require some additional trails, access points, interpretive media, and small-scale parking areas.

### ***Battery Robinett***

Battery Robinett was one of the six major batteries erected and armed by Union soldiers during the summer of 1862 to enable the Federals to better guard against Confederate forces approaching Corinth from the west and south. The battery is located ½-mile from the crossover of the Memphis and Charleston and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads, on the approximately 20-acre Fort Robinett Park. The battery is encompassed by the Battle of Corinth October 3<sup>rd</sup> Battlefield, described above. The City of Corinth and the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) donated the parcel of land on which the Park is situated to the NPS in 1998.



Fort Robinett Park is situated on a gentle hill, with the narrow, central portion at the crest, and the wider portions sloping off to the west and east. The narrow, 2-acre, central portion of Fort Robinett Park contains the footprint of the fort, an obelisk erected in memory of Colonel Rogers, a memorial of Confederate Brigadier General Hogg, a small Civil War cemetery, bounded by low stone walls and consisting of 6 Confederate grave markers, and 2 interpretive markers (see

**Figure 2-3).** Just west of the former UDC 2-acre parcel lies the reconstructed Battery Robinett (OPI, 2000). The Battery Robinett site is the location of the new Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center anticipated to be opened to the public in spring 2004.

The resources and viewsheds associated with Battery Robinett cover more than 360 acres. The area includes the viewshed between the battery and the railroad, the latter being one of the central features of the Corinth Unit. Aside from the existing road network and surrounding city development and infrastructure, the area retains much of its historical pastoral character, remaining either as formerly cleared farm fields or as forested lands, and could be easily managed. The 17.33-acre site on which the Corinth Interpretive Center is being constructed is already owned by the U.S. Government and administered by the NPS. Private residential properties would not be acquired unless specific resource protection or visitor use needs were identified. Management would provide periodic mowing and routine law enforcement patrols. The concept for visitor use would require some additional trails, access points, interpretive media, and small-scale parking areas.

### ***Davis Bridge Battlefield: Battle of the Hatchie (October 5, 1862)***

Davis Bridge is the location of the fierce battle between Van Dorn's Army of the West and a Union army force under Major General Ord. The bridge spanned the Hatchie River, approximately two miles south of Pocahtontas, Tennessee, about three miles north of the Mississippi border. The engagement at Davis Bridge ended Van Dorn's Corinth offensive. A complete failure, the autumn campaign was the last Confederate offensive in Mississippi. While the bridge across the Hatchie River has long since washed away and the riverbanks have undergone erosion, the battlefield site retains a fair degree of integrity.

In 1998, the Davis Bridge Battlefield was listed in the NRHP. The NRHP designation incorporated the core battlefield area on the east and west sides of the Hatchie River, as well as the 5-acre Davis Bridge Site. Much of the core battlefield area remains in agricultural cultivation or woodlands; thus, the battlefield retains a high degree of its historic pastoral and woodlands character. Metamora Ridge, easily accessible by State highways and County roads, offers scenic vistas of the historic battlefield area.

Because the battlefield retains a fair to high degree of integrity, it provides a wide array of opportunities for visitor use and interpretation, such as trails, waysides, and related exhibits. The current focal point of the visitor experience is the forested 5-acre plot near the historic bridge site where the heaviest fighting occurred. An unimproved road on a historic road trace accesses this site. There are several stone monuments in the area commemorating the battle. Currently, there are 115 acres of the core battlefield area available for donation – 110 acres owned by the State of Tennessee and 5 acres owned by the Davis Bridge Memorial Foundation. The State of Tennessee owns the area known as Metamora Hill, which contains a gravel parking lot, 4 interpretive signs, and a stockade fence on the Metamora Hill area. A 7- to 8-acre area encompassing the area of the former bridge is currently owned by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and contains two interpretive signs, several monuments to Federal and Confederate soldiers (see **Figure 2-4**), and a trail leading to the former Davis Bridge site. In addition, the Sons of Confederate Veterans has plans to erect a kiosk with wayside markers on the site.

The remaining lands of the core battlefield area are owned by 9 private landowners, the largest being the Miller Lumber Company, which owns 345 forested acres that were last timbered in 1995 to 1996. Adjacent land use consists primarily of agricultural cultivation and woodlands. The



**Figure 2-4. Headstones at the Davis Bridge Battlefield**



area west of the river is largely pastoral in character, providing opportunities for interpretive trails, waysides, and vistas, while the heavily wooded area east of the river provides opportunities for management as a backcountry trails area.

Critical resources include the vistas of the river valley and core battlefield area from Metamora Ridge that provide the historic setting for interpreting the importance and key elements of the battlefield. Although a few modern homes have been constructed on or near the core battlefield area, there are no significant immediate identifiable threats to the battlefield. However, construction of more homes in the area could substantially change the historic setting that is essential for interpreting the importance of the battlefield, and the possibility of timbering would affect the site because it would contribute to soil erosion.

Private residential properties would not be acquired unless specific critical resource protection or visitor use needs were identified. Management would entail periodic mowing, routine law enforcement patrols (primarily on a seasonal basis), and partnerships with State and local governments and private organizations to obtain services for a seasonal education/interpretive program and personal visitor services. Visitor use of the battlefield would require some additional trails, improvement of existing trails, new and improved waysides, and construction of a small-scale parking area and modest scale shelter/orientation structure to serve as a visitor contact facility.

### ***The Contraband Camp***

The contraband camp was established in late 1862 following the Battle of Corinth, and housed between 2,500 and 6,000 freed African-Americans until the Union army abandoned Corinth in January 1864. African-American men in the camp were recruited for service in the Federal army, and Northern white men and women from abolitionist and benevolent organizations came to Corinth to provide the freedmen with religious, academic, and vocational instruction. This camp was one of the most efficiently operated camps of its type during the Civil War, and was an atypical camp in that it contained homes, gardens, small cotton fields, schools, churches, and a hospital. Sections 6 and 7 of Public Law 106-271 identify the story of the Corinth contraband camp as one of the significant themes to be interpreted in the Corinth Unit. The site of the Corinth contraband camp provides the opportunity to interpret the largely untold experiences of African-Americans within the context of the Siege and Battle of Corinth as well as the broader Western Theater of Operations during the Civil War.

The general location of the Corinth contraband camp is defined by land-use patterns and by city/county roads on the north and west, a railroad on the south, and Bridge Creek on the east. Adjacent land use is characterized by some residences on acreage plots along the roads, as well as urban development to the north and west. The FSBC owns approximately 17 acres of the site, which are available for donation; the remainder of the property is privately owned. The camp extends from North Parkway to Philipps Creek, and is entirely forested.

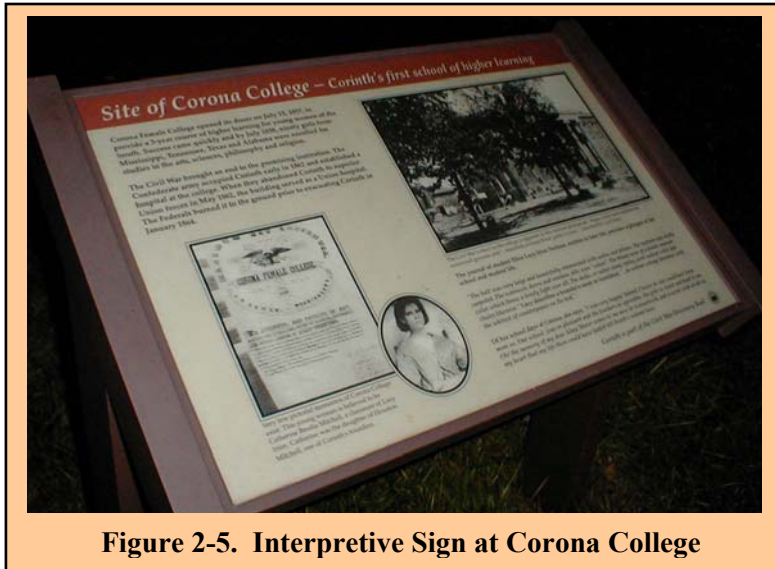
Although the contraband camp was destroyed by the Union army before abandoning Corinth in January 1864, the camp and its immediate surroundings have high archeological potential because of the likelihood of subsurface artifacts related to the operation of the camp. Although the contraband camp is in a semi-urban environment and modern residences have been constructed along the roads that skirt the area, the site is covered with underbrush and hardwood and pine trees. Nevertheless, the site provides excellent opportunities for interpretive/ recreational trail possibilities, a small-scale parking area with off-road pullout, and waysides/exhibits. The boundary of the contraband camp parcel would be adjusted to avoid land-use conflicts.

Critical resources include the pastoral and woodland character of the contraband camp that provide the historic setting for interpreting the importance and key elements of the camp. Although some modern homes have been constructed along the roads in the vicinity of the campsite, there are no significant immediate identifiable threats to the site. However, construction of more homes and urban commercial development in the area could substantially change the historic setting that is essential for interpreting the significance of the campsite.

The land on which the Corinth contraband camp sits could be easily managed. Management of the contraband

camp would entail periodic mowing, routine law enforcement patrols, and perhaps partnerships with local governments and/or private organizations to obtain services for development of a seasonal education/interpretive program and personal visitor services. Landownership issues will drive the final configuration to avoid conflicts. Private residential properties would not be acquired unless specific critical resource protection or visitor use needs are identified. Development costs would result from potential trail development, new and improved waysides and exhibits, and construction of a small-scale parking area.

### *Corona College*



**Figure 2-5. Interpretive Sign at Corona College**

Corona College was opened as a school for young Southern women in 1858, and was located on what came to be known as the College Hill area about one-half mile southwest of the railroad crossover. During the summer of 1862, Union forces constructed an inner line of earthwork fortifications, consisting of Batteries Robinett, Williams, Phillips, Tannrath, and Lothrop, in the College Hill area to protect Corinth against a Confederate force approaching from the west or south. After heavy fighting on October 3, the Federal forces retired into their interior line of redoubts, and on the morning of October 4, Confederate Major General Lovell skirmished, but did not assault, the Union lines on College Hill. The college was used as a hospital by

both sides during the Civil War. The Corona College site would provide the opportunity to broaden the visitor experience at Corinth to include interpretive themes underrepresented at other Civil War parks, such as medical care during the Civil War and the impact of the conflict on civilian populations.

The Corona College property is approximately two acres, and contains a vacant house in poor condition and a wayside marker (see **Figure 2-5**). The college is no longer extant as a result of a fire, which burned the building down in 1864. The property is currently owned by the FSBC and is available for donation. Located adjacent to Highway 72, the land is currently pastoral in character and fronted by commercial development along Highway 72.

The site would be easily administered as a component of the Corinth Unit with only periodic law enforcement patrols required. Protection of archeological resources would be most critical because there are no extant aboveground physical resources. The Corona College story would ultimately be one of the more meaningful human interest stories of the Corinth Unit. In order to adequately design a visitor experience, a development concept plan for Corona College should be undertaken immediately if the site is included as a component of the Corinth Unit. At a minimum, the site would need modest parking, wayside interpretive panels, and perhaps some artifact displays.

### *Camp Davies*

Camp Davies was a stockade camp, constructed by Federal troops on November 26, 1862 to serve as a fortified outpost to defend the occupied area of Corinth. The camp is located 5 miles south of Corinth on high ground between the Tuscumbia River and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, astride the Danville-Rienzi Road (County Road 427) (SBCC, 1998). Fortified earthworks surrounded the 10-acre log stockade enclosure that featured officers' tents, 10 log barracks (approximately 20 feet by 60 feet) with fireplaces, 3 artesian wells, commissary, a Masonic Hall, and a large hospital. Pine trees 10 to 15 feet tall were transplanted around the log structures, and in front of the officers' tents a double row of trees were planted with a sidewalk between them. On November 22, 1863, Camp Davies was the scene of a skirmish between Federal and Confederate troops. The camp was

burned as the Union Army abandoned the area on January 24, 1864.

The site is rural and has been impacted by a County road and establishment of an African-American cemetery known as the Stockade Cemetery. The earthworks comprising the western portion of the facility retain a high degree of definition with an extensive ditch and walls from 6 to 8 feet high. The earthworks lose definition east of the County road.

The extant Camp Davies remains provide the opportunity to preserve important resources that relate the African-American role in the post battle occupation of Corinth by Federal forces and, along with the contraband camp, the larger story of African-American participation in the Civil War. The remains of the camp retain a degree of integrity, although a county road, cultivation, and erosion have impacted the site. Camp Davies provides an excellent opportunity for interpretive/recreational trail possibilities and construction of a small-scale off-road parking area. The boundary of the parcel would be adjusted to avoid land use conflicts. Although a few modern intrusions are apparent in the vicinity of the camp, there are no significant immediate identifiable threats to the remaining resources. However, more development in the area could substantially change the historic setting that is essential for interpreting the significance of Camp Davies.

The lands that comprise Camp Davies could be easily managed. Management of the site would entail periodic mowing, routine law enforcement patrols, and perhaps partnerships with local governments and/or private organizations to obtain other services. The immediate surroundings of the encampment area and earthworks retain much of their historic pastoral and woodland character, remaining either as farm fields, forested lands, or semi-rural landscapes. A portion of the site is currently owned by the FSBC and is available for donation. Landownership issues will drive the final configuration to avoid conflicts. Private properties would not be acquired unless specific critical resource protection or visitor use needs are identified. Aside from acquisition costs, there are no perceived short-term development costs. Long-term development costs would result from potential trail development, interpretive waysides, and construction of a small-scale off-road parking area.

### ***Federal Redan***

The Federal Redan property is approximately 30 acres in size, about 22 acres of which are agricultural/ pastoral, 7 of which are forested, and 1 of which is developed. The entire Federal Redan property is currently owned by the FSBC and is available for donation.

The Federal Redan was constructed by Federal troops after the Battle of Corinth to protect the Union garrison against enemy attack from the southwest. The redan is a small earthwork consisting of two walls, each approximately 35 feet in length, and is between 3 ½ and 4 feet high, with a shallow ditch in the front. It faces an open field, with the Redan currently protected by forest cover.

The Federal Redan site provides the opportunity to preserve important resources that relate to the post battle occupation of Corinth by Federal forces. The extant redan remains retain a fair to high degree of integrity, although a County road skirts the north end of the property and the site has been impacted by erosion. The redan faces an open field currently protected by forest cover; thus, the immediate surroundings retain much of their historic and woodland character. Adjacent land use is primarily pastoral with some residences along the area's county roads and urban development along State Highways 45 and 72. The redan provides an excellent opportunity for interpretive/recreational trail possibilities and construction of a small-scale off-road parking area.

Critical resources include the pastoral and woodland character of the site that provides the historic setting for interpreting the principal elements of the redan. Although some modern homes have been constructed along the county roads in the vicinity of the redan site, there are no significant immediate identifiable threats to the remaining resource. However, construction of more homes and urban development in the area could substantially change the historic setting that is essential for interpreting the significance of the redan.

The land on which the Federal Redan is located could be easily managed. Management of the site would entail

periodic mowing, routine enforcement patrols, and perhaps partnerships with local governments and/or private organizations to obtain other services. Landownership issues will drive the final configuration to avoid conflicts. Private properties would not be acquired unless specific critical resource protection or visitor use needs are identified. There are no perceived short-term development costs. Long-term development costs would result from potential trail development, interpretive waysides, and construction of a small-scale off-road parking area.

### ***Camp Glendale***

On October 26, 1862, after the Battle of Corinth, the Union Army established the military District of Corinth, which was one of four divisions of the District of West Tennessee. The military District of Corinth, headquartered in Corinth, consisted of five fortified camps/posts, including Corinth, Glendale (southwest of Corinth), and Danville, Mississippi; Bethel, Tennessee; and Tuscumbia, Alabama. Unionists from Alabama, organized into the 1<sup>st</sup> Alabama (U.S.) Cavalry, were stationed at Camp Glendale from late October through June 1863. In addition, other regiments of the district garrison force served at the Glendale post. On January 24, 1864, the Union Army abandoned the area after determining that the Corinth District no longer had strategic importance. The Union Army burned its posts and camps, and retired military and civilian personnel to the Federal enclave at Memphis, Tennessee.

Camp Glendale consists of the remains of a stockade bastion, 200 feet by 100 feet, with a ditch and walls nearly 5 feet high. The bastion was ¼-mile north of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. Archeological evidence illustrates that the area was equal in size and complexity to Camp Davies south of town.

Camp Glendale would afford the opportunity to relate the story of Southerners serving as Union troops as well as the aftermath of the Siege and Battle of Corinth. The earthworks, which retain a fair to high degree of integrity, provide excellent opportunities for interpretive/recreational trails, and a small-scale parking area with off-road pullout already exists. Although a few modern intrusions are apparent in the vicinity of the historic camp area, there are no significant immediate identifiable threats to the site's resources.

The lands that comprise Camp Glendale could be easily managed. Management of the site would entail periodic mowing, routine law enforcement patrols, and perhaps partnerships with local governments and/or private organizations to obtain other services. The immediate surroundings of the site retain much of their historic pastoral and woodland character, remaining either as farm fields, forested lands, or semi-rural landscapes. At this time, Camp Glendale is in private ownership. Inclusion of this site in the Corinth Unit would require acquisition of the property. Aside from acquisition costs, there are no perceived short-term development costs. Long-term development costs would result from potential trail development, interpretive waysides, and construction of a small-scale off-road parking area.

## **Resources/Properties Determined Not Eligible for Inclusion**

The following properties/resources were determined to not meet the feasibility criteria for inclusion into the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP and management by the NPS. While not considered eligible, these resources would remain very important for interpretation and part of the overall visitor experience offered by the Corinth Unit.

### ***Historic Homes***

The historic homes, which are listed below, have undergone multiple alterations, such as periodic rehabilitation, repair, or modification, since the Civil War, and thus, little integrity remains. However, they remain a component of historic Corinth, are well cared for by private owners, and accommodate some level of visitor use. These homes will continue to be featured in walking and driving tours, and many will continue to be open for the public, courtesy of their owners, for special events.



**Figure 2-6. Historic Oak Home in Corinth, Mississippi**

### Oak Home

This house, constructed in 1857, served as the headquarters of Confederate Major General Polk from late March to May 29, 1862 (see **Figure 2-6**). The house underwent rehabilitation around 1930, which consisted of enlargement, remodeling, re-landscaping, and the addition of garden structures. The 1930s-era alterations to the residence were of high quality and blend with the original building fabric. The Oak Home, a privately owned residence at 808 North Fillmore Street (northeast corner of Bunch and Fillmore streets) in Corinth, provides the opportunity to tell the story of how a private home in Corinth was used as headquarters by a Confederate General during the siege. A wayside in front of the home describes its significance and relationship to the Siege of Corinth.

The Oak Home is a well maintained, privately owned residence. Thus, it is not considered eligible for inclusion in the Corinth Unit. As a privately owned structure, the property would appear to be adequately protected. The home is also afforded protection as a contributing resource to the Siege and Battle of Corinth NHL. Since the home is an integral element of the siege story, as well as a contributing resource to an NHL and a NRHP-listed historic district, the NPS will seek to work with the private owner to ensure that the structure's documented historical and architectural values are protected, preserved, and interpreted to NHL standards.

### Duncan House

This house served as the headquarters of Confederate Major General Breckinridge in April and May 1862. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the house was moved from around the corner on Bunch Street and has undergone many modifications. The Duncan House, a privately owned home at 810 Polk Street (northeast corner of Bunch and Polk Streets) in Corinth, provides the opportunity to tell the story of how a private home in Corinth was used as headquarters by a Confederate General during the siege. A wayside in front of the house describes its significance and relationship to the Siege of Corinth.

The Duncan House is a well maintained, privately owned residence. Thus, it is not considered eligible for inclusion in the Corinth Unit. As a privately owned structure, the property would appear to be adequately protected. The home is also afforded protection as a contributing resource to the Siege and Battle of Corinth NHL. Since the home is an integral element of the siege story, as well as a contributing resource to an NHL and a NRHP-listed historic district, the NPS will seek to work with the private owner to ensure that the structure's documented historical and architectural values are protected, preserved, and interpreted to NHL standards.

### Fish Pond House



The Fish Pond House, constructed in 1856, was the headquarters of Confederate General Beauregard from late March until May 29, 1862. The house has undergone several alterations since its construction, including the removal of the projecting cupola on the roof that housed a cistern, which purportedly gave the house its name. The house, a privately owned home at 708 Kilpatrick Street in Corinth, provides the opportunity to tell the story of how a private home in Corinth was used as headquarters by a Confederate General during the Siege of Corinth. A wayside in front of the house describes its significance and relationship to the Siege of Corinth.

The Fish Pond House is a well maintained, privately owned residence. Thus, it is not considered eligible for inclusion in the Corinth Unit. As a privately owned structure, the property would appear to be adequately protected. The home is also afforded protection as a contributing resource to the Siege and Battle of Corinth NHL. Since the home is an integral element of the siege story, as well as a contributing resource to an NHL and a NRHP-listed historic district, the NPS will seek to work with the private owner to ensure that the structure's documented historical and architectural values are protected, preserved, and interpreted to NHL standards.

### Veranda House

Previously known as the Curlee House, the Veranda House, a privately owned residence at 705 Jackson Street (northwest corner of Jackson and Childs streets) in Corinth was constructed in 1857 and served as the headquarters of Confederate Major Generals Bragg and Van Dorn in April and May 1862, and of Union Major General Halleck from May 30 to mid-July 1862 (see **Figure 2-7**). In 1975, the Veranda House was individually listed in the NRHP, and in 1993, it was listed as contributing to the significance of the Midtown Corinth Historic District. The house provides the opportunity to tell the story of how a private home in Corinth was used as headquarters by two Confederate Generals during the siege and by a Union General during the period immediately following the siege. A wayside in front of the house describes its significance and relationship to the siege (and immediate post-siege period) of Corinth.



**Figure 2-7. Veranda House**

Owned and operated by the FSBC, the structure is open for tours. Located behind the Veranda House, a one-story Greek Revival structure that is believed to have served as its detached kitchen, has been converted for use by the FSBC as the Interim Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center, which provides visitor orientation and is the starting point for driving and walking tours that interpret the Siege and Battle of Corinth.

The Veranda House, as well as its associated Interpretive Center, is well maintained by the FSBC. Although the house is considered eligible for inclusion in the Corinth Unit, it would continue to be maintained and managed by the FSBC. The NPS will seek to work with the FSBC to ensure that the structure's documented historical and architectural values are protected, preserved, and interpreted to NHL standards. The NPS would assist in any resource protection needs that are identified by the FSBC. The resource is also afforded protection as a contributing resource to the Siege and Battle of Corinth NHL.

### ***Confederate Rifle Pit***

This rifle pit consists of a low earthwork, which is devoid of sod and subject to erosion, approximately 3 feet in height, 10 to 12 feet in width, and 50 feet in length, and behind which was a shallow trench. The rifle pit is crescent-shaped and oriented to face northeast. For a resource to be considered nationally significant, it must retain a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and unspoiled example of the resources. This one-acre site is owned by the City of Corinth. A wayside on-site describes the rifle pit and visitor use is currently allowed. Since the confederate rifle pit is compromised by contemporary development (there is a community water tower

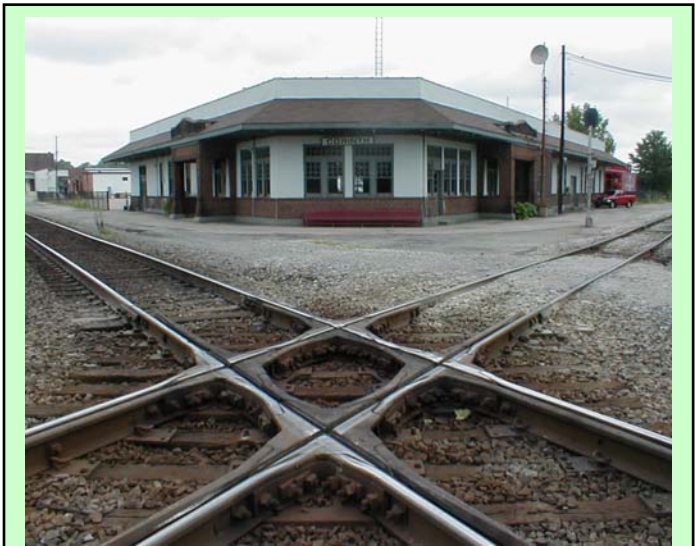


on-site) and erosion, it is not considered eligible for inclusion in the Corinth Unit.

### ***Railroad Crossover***

The crossover of the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Railroads was the catalyst for Corinth's existence and strategic military significance (see **Figure 2-8**). The crossover is represented today by the Illinois Central Gulf and Southern Railroads. The nearby depot, constructed in 1917, is the third such structure to stand at this site. Interpretation relating the story of the crossover in the Civil War is provided on-site. Parking is provided nearby along with several wayside interpretive displays. Once the Northeast Mississippi Museum opens in the depot building adjacent to the crossover, additional interpretation of the railroad story at Corinth could be provided.

Due to the significance of the railroad crossover, the resource is considered eligible for inclusion in the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP. However, due to its continued use as a functioning transportation hub, certain limitations are also appropriate. NPS management would be limited to adjacent properties developed in conjunction with the City of Corinth at Trailhead Park as an ongoing partnership. Agreements with the city of Corinth would be sought to allow visitor use of Trailhead Park and the City parking lot to facilitate the visitor experience provided at this site. There would be no NPS intention to acquire lands owned by the managing railroad authority. The crossover will continue to function as a rail intersection, under continued ownership of other public agencies.



**Figure 2-8. Historic Railroad Crossing in Corinth, Mississippi**

### ***Iuka Battlefield (Battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862)***

With orders to prevent Federal troops at Corinth from reinforcing middle Tennessee, Major General Price led 14,000 troops toward the Tennessee River from Tupelo to Iuka, where he drove back a small Union garrison and occupied the town. Planning to trap Price before Van Dorn could reinforce him, Grant led 8,000 troops, under Major General Ord, eastward from Corinth and also ordered Major General Rosecrans to move 9,000 troops to block Price's retreat south. After an intense battle on September 19, Price's advance was halted. Outnumbered, Price disengaged and was able to slip away toward the south.

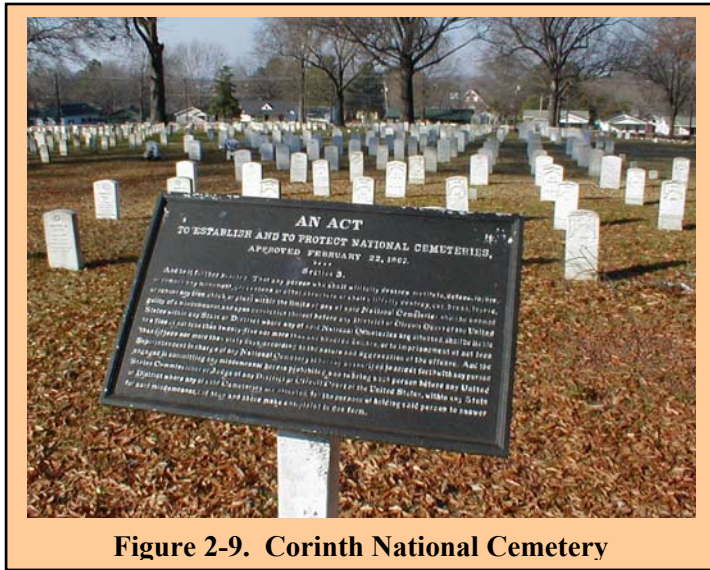
The core of the Iuka Battlefield is divided by Highway 72 into two discontinuous parcels and is further compromised by the recent construction of a motel on-site. Land use surrounding the battlefield is predominantly modest residential along with forestlands and agriculture. Iuka Battlefield is sufficiently removed from Corinth that management would probably require an on-site presence to ensure adequate resource protection. Nevertheless, the opportunity for a Civil War experience remains at Iuka and could be linked to the larger Shiloh/Corinth visitor experience. The NPS would assist by providing technical support to develop interpretive packages for Iuka and seek every opportunity to connect the site with future patterns of use at Corinth.

Iuka Battlefield Commission owns a portion of the battle site, and has begun efforts at protection of the resources. No immediate threat of further loss of the resource is recognized at this time. Currently, little exists to assist visitors in understanding the Battle of Iuka and some level of development would be necessary to implement a desired visitor experience. However, there is community interest in developing Iuka's Civil War resources to attract tourism. In addition to managing the battlefield and interpreting the event with wayside signs and trails, the Brinkley Home could be adaptively used as a combination visitor center and bed-and-breakfast to serve as the centerpiece for the Iuka Civil War experience. Designing that visitor experience would

require wayside interpretive displays, literature describing the battlefield and its events, modest-scale parking, directional signs, and some additional visitor services. Once the development package is in place, administration of the site would require only routine maintenance and periodic patrols.

The 45-acre site contains historic resources of interest beyond the events of the battle, including a pre-Civil War family cemetery. Within the community additional resources are owned by the Iuka Battlefield Commission and available for interpretation, including antebellum homes and the Shady Grove cemetery where approximately 260 Confederate soldiers are interred in a mass grave. The NPS would provide support and assistance to the commission to ensure resource protection and interpretation of those resources.

### *Corinth National Cemetery*



**Figure 2-9. Corinth National Cemetery**

The 16-acre Corinth National Cemetery was established in 1866, and is part of the National Cemetery System administered by the Department of Veteran Affairs (see **Figure 2-9**). Burial of the remains of Civil War soldiers, gathered from approximately 20 battlefields, began at this cemetery in September 1866. There are two noncontributing buildings within the 16-acre cemetery boundary that were constructed in 1934: the two-story, Tudor style superintendent's house and the utilitarian T-shaped maintenance building.

The cemetery boundary is well defined, occupying approximately an entire city block. Adjacent land use is principally residential with a strong delineation of separation from the neighborhood

provided by the cemetery wall. The cemetery, which remains open for additional interment of U.S. service men and women, provides the opportunity not only to commemorate the Siege and Battle of Corinth but also to memorialize the soldiers who died during those events. Waysides at the cemetery describe its significance and relationship to the siege and battle. It is open daily for visitors.

Since the Corinth National Cemetery is a unit of the National Cemetery System, it is well protected and no immediate or future threats are recognized. Both operational and visitor use considerations are accommodated. Surrounding properties are expected to continue as residential neighborhoods and thus remain compatible with the ambience of the cemetery. The property is not considered eligible for inclusion in the Corinth Unit. Since the cemetery is an integral element of the siege and battle story, as well as a contributing resource to an NHL, the NPS will seek to work with the Department of Veterans Affairs to ensure that the cemetery's documented historical values are protected, preserved, and interpreted to NHL standards.

## **Management Alternatives Development**

The Siege and Battle of Corinth NHL was designated on May 6, 1991. Since that time, extensive sections of Civil War earthworks and other significant resources associated with the Siege and Battle have been discovered in the Corinth area, and additional historical research has been conducted, providing the NPS with documentation and site-based information that was not included in the 1991 nomination. During the same period, the conversion of open land for commercial and residential purposes increasingly undermined the integrity of many of the significant resources associated with the Siege and Battle, making it incumbent that remaining critical Civil War resources be protected. As a result, the NHL nomination needs to be restudied and updated to include the newly identified resources to serve as a foundation for their protection, preservation, and interpretation.

Section 4 of the enabling legislation addresses the composition of the Corinth Unit to include Battery Robinett, additional lands suitable for inclusion that are under the ownership of a public entity or non-profit organization, and lands identified in the 1991 NHL study. The boundaries established for the various NHL contributing resources do not adequately reflect the nature of the historic resources on the ground given the additional information gathered since 1991. Nor do the NHL resource boundaries encompass a sufficient land base to provide for public access and interpretation or accommodate other management needs. Therefore, the alternatives that follow address all eligible properties as if the need to determine a final boundary would require legislative action. Because most of the sites would not be adequately protected, the possibility of adding individual properties that have been previously judged to be nationally significant as contributing resources to the Siege and Battle of Corinth NHL (as directed by Section 4 of the enabling legislation) would result in an inadequate Corinth Unit.

## **2.1 ALTERNATIVE A: THE CORINTH UNIT AS BATTERY ROBINETT (NO ACTION)**

CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1502.14) require the assessment of the No Action alternative in NEPA documents. The No Action alternative provides a baseline against which to measure the impacts of the other proposed alternatives. The No Action alternative traditionally describes what would happen if the agency were not to take action. However, using this definition, the No Action alternative would not be a reasonable alternative because the U.S. Congress has directed the establishment of the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP, which would include, at a minimum, the approximately 20-acre site at Battery Robinett.

Under Alternative A, the No Action alternative, a recommendation for the future would not go beyond the enabling legislation of P.L. 106-271. The 20-acre site at Battery Robinett and the new interpretive center at that site would be managed as an extension of Shiloh NMP and would be officially designated the Corinth Unit. The other resources recognized as significant to the Siege and Battle of Corinth would continue to be offered the protection of designated NHL properties. This alternative constitutes the existing conditions approach to the future of the Corinth Unit and the interpretation of the Siege and Battle of Corinth since the NPS currently owns and manages the land at Battery Robinett. In addition, it is assumed that the new Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center at Fort Robinett Park (Battery Robinett) has been constructed and is in operational phase. Impacts associated with the construction and operation of the center are discussed in a separate EA.

### **2.1.1 Management Authority**

Under the No Action alternative, the NPS would assume responsibility for management of the 20 acres surrounding Battery Robinett (known as Fort Robinett Park), and would operate the new interpretive center on the site. A partnership with the SBCC, FSCB, and other landowners would continue in order to ensure protection of resources and historic preservation practices. The NPS would assist by offering technical support and financial support, if so directed by Congress. The NPS would also enter into cooperative agreements, as necessary, to support other entities in their management efforts.

### **2.1.2 Boundary Recommendation**

The approximately 20 acres surrounding Battery Robinett, which is already owned by the NPS, would be the boundary of the Corinth Unit. Minor adjustments could be made by adding adjacent properties, if desired, but properties not contiguous to Battery Robinett would not be included in the boundary.

### **2.1.3 Resource Protection and Visitor Use**

Ownership of the property known as Battery Robinett would be transferred to the NPS and the property would be managed as the Corinth Unit of the Shiloh NMP. All other resources identified as NHL sites or recognized by the NRHP would be offered protection by the NHPA of 1966. The visitor experience accommodated by the NPS would rely primarily on interpretation at the new interpretive center at Fort Robinett Park, and would consist of exhibits, interpretive programs, and personal services. No additional construction is planned to occur under this alternative. In addition, arrangements would be sought under this alternative to connect visitor use at the interpretive center with opportunities to explore a larger experience offered by the walking and driving tours of Corinth and the surrounding region. Other resources of the region, including the recreational resources of the hiking/biking trails and trailhead park, visitor services provided in Corinth, such as food and lodging, and other historic qualities and historic districts of the community would be important components of the menu of choices offered the visiting public. Interpretation currently available at the Veranda House would be an important complement to that provided at the interpretive center at Battery Robinett.

## **2.2 ALTERNATIVE B: THE CORINTH UNIT AS BATTERY ROBINETT PLUS OTHER CORE RESOURCES**

The basic direction suggested by this alternative is to ensure the adequate range of historic resources associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth are included in the boundary, adequate opportunities for interpretation of the many Corinth stories are available, and this is accomplished by recommending the minimum acreage deemed necessary for inclusion in the Corinth Unit. This alternative would add all the aforementioned sites to the Corinth Unit that were considered eligible for inclusion in the national park system, but would only acquire those sites considered essential to the Corinth Unit. In addition to Battery Robinett, the Unit would include the battlefield sites, siege lines, and earthworks in and around Corinth, as well as the Corona College site, and the Contraband Camp site. The 11 areas would constitute the Corinth Unit with boundaries defined for each area to include what is considered the minimum acreage necessary to adequately protect its core historic resource (see **Table 2.2-1** below). The total acreage of this alternative is 930 acres, of which 532 acres are available for donation.

As in the previous alternative, it is assumed that the new Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center at Fort Robinett Park (Battery Robinett) has been constructed and is in operational phase. Impacts associated with the construction and operation of the center are discussed in a separate EA.

### **2.2.1 Management Authority**

Under this alternative, the NPS would operate as a traditional land management agency with operational and maintenance responsibilities for all those properties acquired and included in the Corinth Unit. The other contributing elements of the national historic landmark, such as the historic houses and the national cemetery, would remain in private ownership but would be included in the Unit. The NPS would participate in marketing and interpreting those resources with private owners. Partnerships with property owners would be developed to ensure that cooperative management of all significant historic resources was continued. The NPS would assist those property owners in any appropriate manner, as directed by Congress, including providing technical assistance, assistance in soliciting grants, developing integrated interpretive programs, and so forth.

### **2.2.2 Boundary Recommendation**

The legislative boundary of the Corinth Unit established by P.L. 106-271 would be enlarged beyond the Battery Robinett site by the addition of other resources/properties considered eligible for inclusion and necessary to develop the Corinth Unit with minimal acquisition of private property (see **Figure 2.2-1** below). Battery

Robinett would be enlarged from the approximately 20 acres of Alternative A to include approximately 154 acres. The Corinth Unit would incorporate approximately 930 acres. The Unit would be developed from 11 distinct parcels and acquired only from willing sellers, of which 532 acres are currently available for donation (see **Tables 2.2-1** and **2.2-2** below ). The NPS would also seek protection of surviving resources through the use of scenic easements, agricultural easements, and other less than fee acquisition procedures.

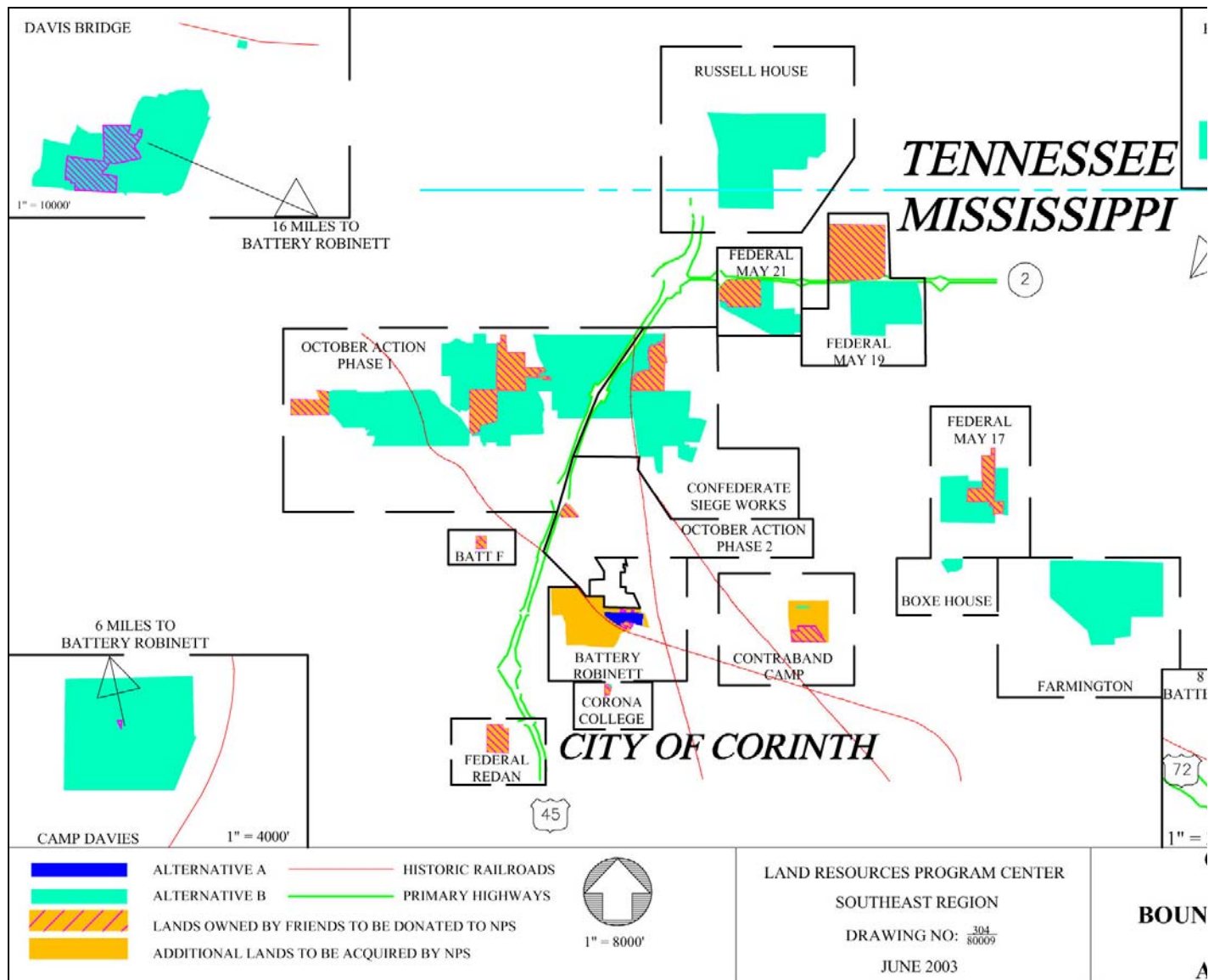
**Table 2.2-1. Property Acquired for the Corinth Unit of the Shiloh National Military Park under Alternative B**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Acres within Boundary</b>	<b>Acres Donated</b>	<b>Acres Acquired by NPS</b>	<b>Total Acres Acquired and Managed by NPS</b>
Battery F	4.98	4.98	0	4.98
Contraband Camp	74.90	16.50	58.40	74.90
Corona College	2.18	1.75	0	1.75
Federal Lines 5/17	229.11	55.81	0	55.81
Federal Lines 5/19	392.87	154	0	154
Federal Lines 5/21	193.53	54.94	0	54.94
Federal Redan	28.50	28.50	0	28.50
October Battlefield East	8.70	8.70	0	8.70
October Battlefield West	1,032.74	153.20	0	153.20
Battery Robinett	154.71	4.52	132.86	137.38
Confederate Siegeworks	473.18	49.77 (208 acres under option)	0	49.77 (208 acres under option)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,595.40</b>	<b>532.67</b>	<b>191.26</b>	<b>931.73</b>

**Table 2.2-2. Additional Sites Included within the Boundary under Alternative B, but Managed by Partners**

<b>Site</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Box House Battery	10
Camp Davies	180
Camp Glendale	56
Davis Bridge Battlefield	960
Fallen Timbers Battlefield	442
Engagement at Farmington	375
Russell House Battlefield	416
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,439</b>





**Figure 2.2-2. Lands in the Corinth Unit to be Managed by the NPS under Alternative B**



### **2.2.3 Resource Protection and Visitor Use**

Protection of the sites and resources included in the Corinth Unit would be the responsibility of the NPS. The remaining nationally significant properties would continue to be afforded the protection provided by the NHPA of 1966, as amended.

Under this alternative, the visitor experience provided by the Corinth Unit would be more elaborate than the previous alternative, although the new interpretive center at Battery Robinett would remain as the primary attraction. Additionally, the NPS would design a visitor experience for the Corinth battlefield and associated earthworks to interpret those events. Details regarding additional NPS developments to enhance visitor experience at other sites proposed for inclusion into the Corinth Unit are still in the preliminary planning phase. Such developments may include improving access to the sites, construction of parking areas for cars, buses, and recreational vehicles (RVs), developing trails around the sites, installing interpretive wayside markers, and providing informational pamphlets that describe the historic events. This second layer of interpretation would focus on the battlefield events and the physical elements associated with those events, including earthworks, batteries, and siege lines. Site-specific developments proposed for the properties/resources included into the Corinth Unit would be evaluated and analyzed for potential environmental and human health impacts in separate NEPA documentation. A third component of the enhanced visitor experience would be to relate those significant resources associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth that are not represented in the national park system, principally the Contraband Camp and Corona College sites. The walking and driving tours would continue and would feature private properties, such as the historic homes, to the extent reasonable. Again, the services and historic sites available in and around Corinth would remain important components of the overall visitor experience.

## **2.3 ALTERNATIVE C: EXPAND PROTECTION OF THE CORINTH UNIT TO INCLUDE CORE RESOURCES AND ADDITIONAL LANDS THAT PROVIDE HISTORIC CONTEXT**

This alternative would go beyond Alternative B by expanding the protection of the core resources to include important viewsheds and additional lands that provide historic context for the 18 sites considered eligible for inclusion in the Corinth Unit.

Under this alternative, all of the sites considered eligible for inclusion in the national park system, as described in previous sections of this EA, would be added to the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP. A recommendation would be forwarded to Congress to include all such properties into the Corinth Unit. In addition, this alternative would attempt to link the Corinth Unit to Shiloh NMP by adding defined corridors, representing the historic troop movements between Shiloh and Corinth. In essence, this alternative would add an additional “unit” (a “road corridors unit”) than Alternative B, which would correspond to the historic troop movements between Shiloh and Corinth, providing a direct, tangible link between the two units and creating a cohesive park. The primary goal of adding the corridors would be preservation of historic traces relating to the troop movements. The road corridors would provide opportunities for visitor use in multiple ways by accommodating interpretive, transportation, and recreational functions. Through the use of mostly existing roads, hiking, bicycling, and automotive connections between the two units (Shiloh and Corinth) would be formalized. Along existing rights-of-way, the opportunity to provide all-purpose trails adjacent to State Routes 57, 22, and various other McNairy and Hardin County (Tennessee) and Alcorn County (Mississippi) roads would be explored with the current managing authorities. The trail alignments would then connect with the internal road networks of both Shiloh NMP and the community of Corinth in order to complete the loop. Wherever possible, historic resources within this corridors unit would be preserved and interpreted.

Alternative C would also link the Corinth Unit with the wealth of other historic and recreational resources in the area into a packaged visitor experience, interpreting not only the Siege and Battle of Corinth, but also

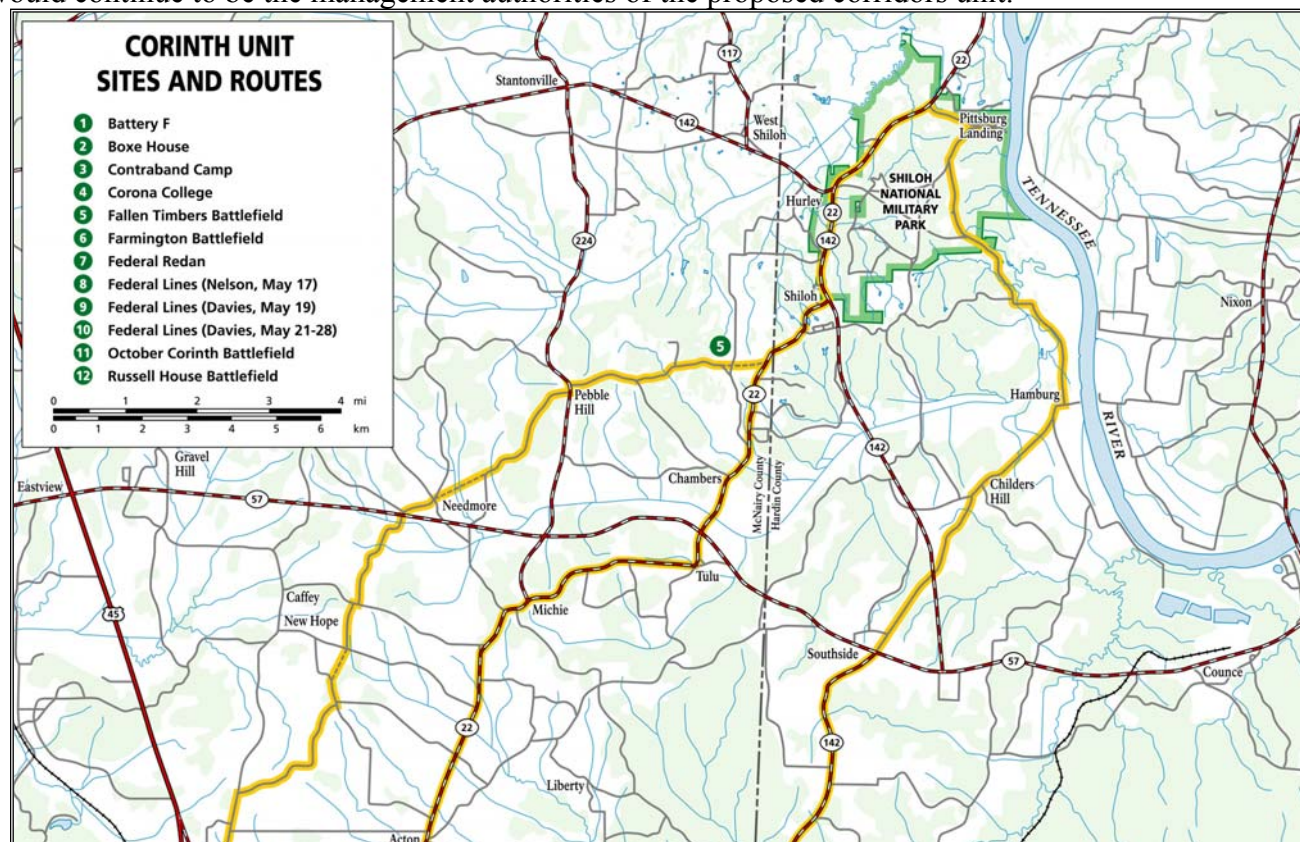
celebrating the historic and recreational features of the community and region. In an important sense, Corinth would become a southern gateway to Shiloh NMP. Since Corinth is served by major transportation routes, it is easily visited by most travelers. With the addition of the various road corridors linking Corinth and Shiloh, the NMP could become as much a recreation destination as a historic resource dedicated to the preservation of Civil War resources. The hiking/bicycling opportunity provided by the corridors unit would entail a round trip loop of upwards of 50 miles. The proposed corridors unit is presented in **Figure 2.3-1**.

As with the other alternatives, it is assumed that the new Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center at Fort Robinett Park (Battery Robinett) has been constructed and is in operational phase. Impacts associated with the construction and operation of the center are discussed in a separate EA.

## 2.3.1 Management Authority

Under this alternative the NPS would operate as a traditional land management agency with operational and maintenance responsibilities for all those properties included in the Corinth Unit, excluding the road corridors unit. As in Alternative B, the other contributing elements to the NHL, such as the historic homes and the national cemetery, would be included in the Corinth Unit, but would remain in private ownership. The NPS would engage private homeowners and other managing authorities in marketing and interpreting those resources as a part of the larger Corinth Unit. Partnerships with property owners would be developed to ensure continued cooperative management and preservation of all significant resources. The NPS would assist those property owners in any appropriate manner, as directed by Congress. In addition, the NPS would cooperate with owners of those historic properties that are not related to the Civil War period, and with management authorities responsible for other visitor attractions in the region.

The corridors unit would follow within the existing rights-of-way of existing roadways. The all-purpose trail would, for the most part, run adjacent to these existing roadways, within the rights-of-way. No change in jurisdiction would occur within the corridors unit. The NPS would work cooperatively with City, County, and State governments to establish the connection that would be offered by the corridors unit, and would assist in providing interpretation along the corridor. The States of Mississippi and Tennessee, and the City of Corinth, would continue to be the management authorities of the proposed corridors unit.



**Figur  
2.3-1**

## **Proposed “Corridors Unit” Connecting Shiloh and Corinth under Alternative C**

In general, the NPS would manage those lands acquired for direct Federal ownership, work with the Corinth community to enhance visitor use, develop and lead a comprehensive interpretive program, promote partnerships with owners of associated historic sites, provide technical assistance for historic preservation initiatives in the area, expand recreational opportunities, and seek continued private and public sector support for the Corinth Unit.

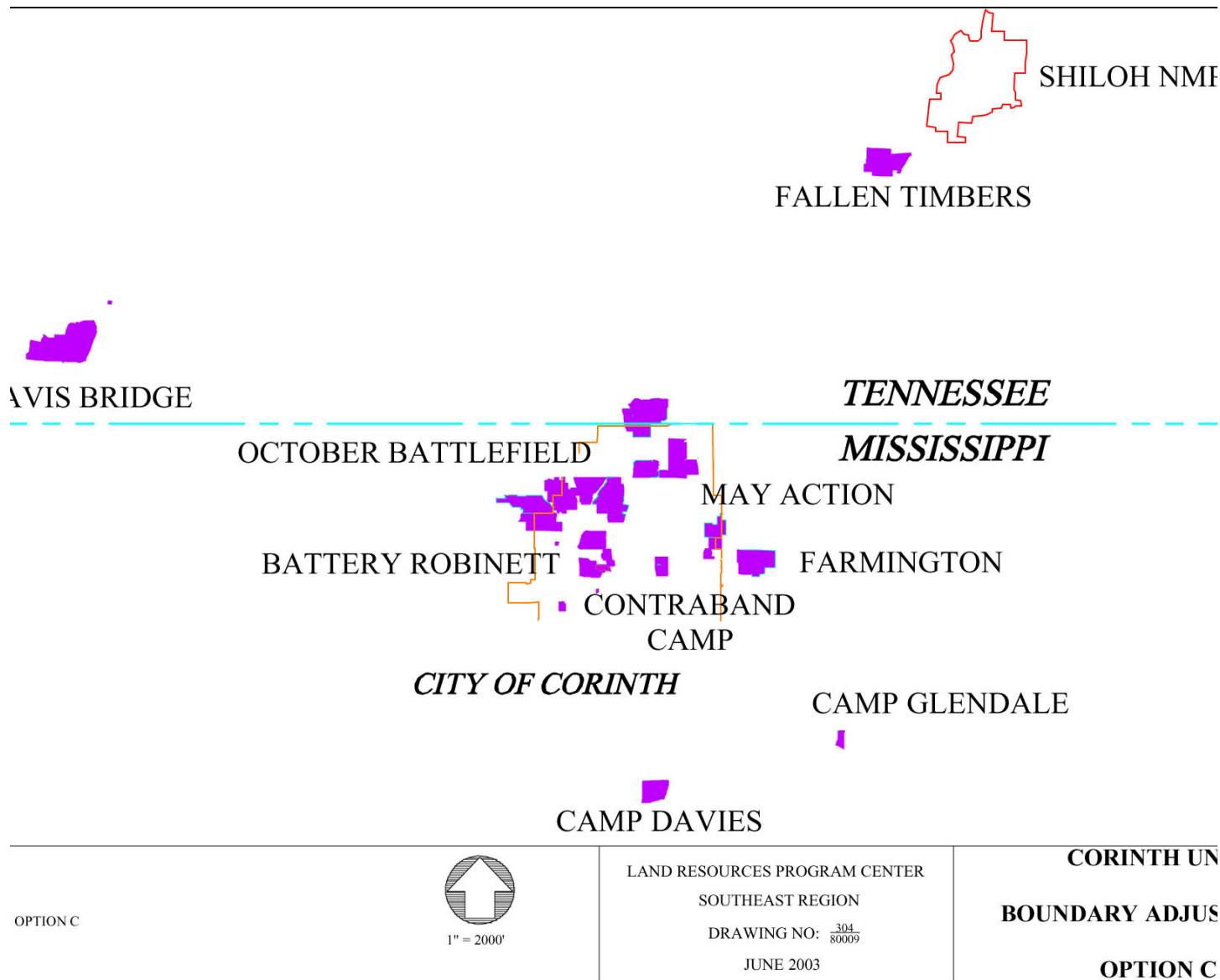
### **2.3.2 Boundary Recommendation**

The legislative boundary of the Corinth Unit established by P.L. 106-271 would be enlarged beyond the Battery Robinett site by the addition of other resources/properties considered eligible for inclusion into the national park system, which is currently 17 additional sites (see **Figure 2.3-2**). Since several of the individual areas would be enlarged beyond the areas provided in Alternative B, the Corinth Unit would incorporate approximately 6,162 acres. The Unit would be developed from several distinct parcels and acquired only from willing sellers, of which 1,038 acres are currently owned by the FSBC or other partners and are available for donation. The road corridors connecting Corinth and Shiloh would be added to the Unit, but acquisition of property is not anticipated. The NPS would also seek protection of surviving resources, such as identified vantage points, not added to the Corinth Unit, through the use of scenic easements and other less than fee acquisition procedures.

### **2.3.3 Resource Protection and Visitor Use**

Protection of the properties and resources included in the Corinth Unit would be the responsibility of the NPS. Once the Unit is established, a development concept plan would likely be undertaken to explore possibilities for enhancing visitor use at all sites, with the exception of Battery Robinett, which is the proposed location for the new Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center. The remaining nationally significant properties would continue to be afforded the protection provided by the NHPA, as amended.

Like Alternative B, under this alternative, the visitor experience provided by the Corinth Unit would be more elaborate than Alternative A, although the new interpretive center at Battery Robinett would remain the primary attraction. Details regarding additional NPS developments to enhance visitor experience at other sites proposed for inclusion into the Corinth Unit are still in the preliminary planning phase. Such developments may include improving access to the sites, construction of parking areas for cars, buses, and RVs, developing trails around the sites, installing interpretive wayside markers, and providing informational pamphlets that describe the historic events. This second layer of interpretation would focus on the battlefield events and the physical elements associated with those events, including earthworks, batteries, and siege lines. Site-specific developments proposed for the properties/resources included into the Corinth Unit would be evaluated and analyzed for potential environmental and human health impacts in separate NEPA documentation. A third component of the enhanced visitor experience would consist of interpretation of those significant resources associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth that are not currently represented in the national park system, principally the Contraband Camp and Corona College. As in Alternative B, the NPS would work with the owners of related historic properties to ensure that the broadest possible visitor experience is achieved under Alternative C. The walking and driving tours would continue and would feature private properties, such as the historic homes, to the extent reasonable.



**Figure 2.3-2. Lands in the Corinth Unit to be Managed by NPS under Alternative**

The visitor experience defined for the Corinth Unit under Alternative C would go beyond Alternative B by integrating the historic experience offered by the Corinth Unit with opportunities to explore and recreate in the surrounding area. The NPS would work with the City of Corinth, Corinth stakeholders, and civic groups to participate fully in special community events. The final component of the visitor experience offered at Corinth would be the expanded role of recreational opportunities provided by the proposed hiking/bicycling tours that follow the historic troop movements between Shiloh and Corinth. The corridors unit proposed under Alternative C would expand recreational opportunities in the area by providing an all-purpose hiking and/or bicycling trail where tours would follow the historic troop movements between Shiloh and Corinth. As described above, the proposed corridors unit would follow mostly alongside existing roadways between Shiloh and Corinth, in the existing rights-of-way. The NPS would work cooperatively with City, County, and State governments to establish the connection that would be offered by the corridors unit, and would assist in providing interpretation along the corridor. NPS actions would primarily entail the installation of interpretive wayside markers and signage along the corridors between Shiloh and Corinth, and information services, such as informational pamphlets. The States of Mississippi and Tennessee, the City of Corinth, and the respective counties would continue to be the management authority of the proposed corridors unit.

Once the Corinth Unit is fully established, visitors can expect to gain a quality understanding and appreciation of the Siege and Battle of Corinth, as the earlier technical analysis of associated sites demonstrates. An extended experience is also anticipated that would celebrate the many resources of the community and region under Alternative C. With the development of the Corinth Unit, the NPS has an opportunity to work with the community to integrate fully the visitor experience of the Siege and Battle with the attractions and services of the City of Corinth. The challenge for the future would be to link the Civil War experience to an enhanced experience in the larger community, and to connect with the necessary visitor services provided by the business community of Corinth.

Enlarging the Corinth Unit to this scope would likely raise a number of concerns for the NPS, the community, and the region. Typically, designation of a new unit generates public interest, and visitation predictably increases. The magnitude of that increase is difficult to estimate, but increased traffic, parking needs, and demand for other visitor services can be expected to materialize soon after enlargement of the Unit. Given the commitment of the community to achieving a high-quality park, these concerns are not viewed as insurmountable, and cooperation between the NPS and local partners should provide amicable resolution. Concurrent with the BAS, a firm has been retained by the community of Corinth to evaluate the transportation, parking, and other needs of the town and its business district. The NPS is participating in that study and would assist in implementation in any future recommendations that are forthcoming.

The surrounding region boasts a wealth of resources and activities that would broaden and enhance visitor use and experience. As mentioned previously, walking and driving tours of other landmark Civil War sites in the area are available. The walking tour showcases the historic homes and sites of Corinth, the districts of Corinth, and the railroad crossover along a defined pedestrian corridor. The Civil War driving tour connects more distant sites and more fully interprets the role Corinth played in the war by providing access to landscape features such as Davis Bridge, Battery F, and other related battle sites. Those experiences in Corinth would be further enhanced once the hiking/biking trail, which is currently under construction, is complete. Starting at Trailhead Park, the hiking/biking trail will lead travelers through the historic downtown area to nearby earthworks. Other sites connected via the hiking/biking trail include the Corinth National Cemetery and Battery Robinett. The trail will run through approximately 20 miles of Alcorn County, with 8 miles of paved trails. Thus, Corinth could emerge as both a recreational and historic destination. A connection to other important resources within the region would also be facilitated under Alternative C to further enhance the quality of visitor experience. Important sites, such as the Jacinto Courthouse, are already well preserved and interpreted, and with an appropriate link to Corinth, would become additional visitor destinations.

As discussed above, beyond interpretation of the events associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth, the primary interpretive subjects would include themes underrepresented in the national park system, such as the Contraband Camp, Corona College, and the role of the railroads in the Civil War. For the type of unit envisioned by the BAS, one of the first undertakings of the NPS would be to explore development concepts for

the Contraband Camp and Corona College properties and implement visitor use concepts at those sites. While the railroad crossover would remain an operating transportation hub, under Alternative C, the NPS might examine additional interpretation at the site in conjunction with the property owners, and perhaps in collaboration with the Northeast Mississippi Museum, which is scheduled to be relocated to the former railroad depot building. Establishing interpretive programs at these sites, as well as relating these stories, would further integrate the visitor into the community.

With Battery Robinett and the new Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center expected to become a principal visitor destination, visitors would be invited into the downtown business district of Corinth. The heart of Corinth is an architectural showcase of residential and commercial buildings that provide a strong sense of the community's character and history. Some of those buildings have been adapted for use as restaurants; others provide a variety of retail services. Ideally, the business community in Corinth would provide the services required by the visiting public. Other historic structures in the community, such as the Coliseum Theatre, could offer plays, concerts, and lectures thematically related to the Civil War and presented as an extension of the visitor experience provided by the Corinth Unit.

### **2.3.3.1 Historic Properties in Corinth Anticipated to Extend Visitor Experience**

In addition to the Civil War historic sites that are listed as contributing resources of the NHL, other historic properties in Corinth have been listed in the NRHP. It is anticipated that these properties would provide the basis for an extension of the visitor experience under Alternative C. These sites are listed and described below.

#### Coliseum Theatre, 404 Taylor Street (Listed August 21, 1980)

The Coliseum Theatre was designed and constructed in 1924 by a local architect, Benjamin Franklin Liddon. The theatre is an example of classical architectural style rare in Northeast Mississippi, and it is significant for the excellence of its craftsmanship and elaborate detailing, as well as its historic associations with the cultural development of Corinth.

The Coliseum Theatre is located on a secondary cross-street of Corinth's central business district, and occupies approximately one-third of the block. Its two-story entry pavilion is flanked by small businesses and adjoining commercial properties. The theatre is constructed of two shades of masonry to show separation between the entry pavilion and the auditorium, which seats almost 1,000 people on its main floor, mezzanine, and two-tiered balcony. The front wall is asymmetrically-proportioned and is punctuated by a two-story, three-centered entry arch and two smaller arched entries, one three-centered and the other semicircular. Longitudinally, the building varies in height through eleven irregularly spaced bays defined by plain brick pilasters. The Coliseum Theatre, a Colonial Revival structure, has been and remains the most impressive and monumental theatre space in Corinth.

#### Downtown Corinth Historic District (Listed January 28, 1993)

The Downtown Corinth Historic District occupies 16 full blocks and 8 partial blocks in a simple grid street plan northeast of the railroad crossover, and is roughly bounded by Wick, Jackson, Foote, and Webster Streets. The district comprises 88 buildings, which contribute to the district's significance, and contains the majority of properties within the historic central commercial business area of Corinth.

All structures within the Downtown Corinth Historic District date from three distinct development periods that occurred in Corinth after the conclusion of the Civil War. The earliest structures surviving in the district were constructed between the mid-1860s and 1880, in commercial forms of the Italianate style. A second development period between 1895 and 1910 resulted in buildings designed with Italianate, Romanesque Revival and Colonial Revival influences. The third and final major development period occurred between 1920 and 1930, and produced buildings with Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Art Moderne, and Commercial Minimalist influences.

The period of significance for the Downtown Historic District began in 1855 with the design of the basic street



grid and subdivision plan for the district, which established the underlying pattern that shaped the character of buildings and streetscapes throughout the historic period. The period of significance concluded with the onset of American involvement in World War II, after which was seen a significant general change in building design, construction methods, and development patterns in the district and the City of Corinth to more Modernist influences.

#### Midtown Corinth Historic District (Listed December 23, 1993)

The Midtown Corinth Historic District occupies 33 full blocks and 13 partial blocks in Corinth, and is roughly bounded by Cass, Bunch, Washington, Main, Fillmore, Linden, Douglas, and Cruise Streets. The district, with 229 buildings contributing to its significance, is a primarily residential area located adjacent to the town's central business district.

Like the Downtown Corinth Historic District, the period of significance for the Midtown Corinth Historic District began in 1855 with the establishment of the basic street grid and subdivision plan and concluded with the onset of American participation in World War II, after which was seen a fundamental general change in building design, construction methods, and development patterns throughout Corinth. The district possesses architectural significance for its locally significant collection of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century building types, architectural styles, and construction techniques, most of which are residential in character and use. Twelve historic architectural styles are represented in the Midtown Corinth Historic District, including the Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Craftsman, Second Empire, Art Moderne, French Eclectic, Minimalist Traditional, and Tudor Revival, along with various sub-styles, transitional combinations of styles, or isolated stylistic elements. In addition, fifteen common traditional house designs have been identified in the district, including center hall plans, double-cribs, saddlebags, modified shotguns, double-shotguns, composite cottages, cubical/pyramidal cottages, bungalows, four-squares, saltboxes, Capes, English cottages, homestead houses, side-hall townhouses, and side L-plan cottages.

## **2.4 ALTERNATIVE D: EXPAND PROTECTION OF THE CORINTH UNIT TO INCLUDE CORE RESOURCES, ADDITIONAL LANDS PROVIDING HISTORIC CONTEXT, AND ACCOMMODATE OTHER APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

In many respects, Alternative D is similar to Alternative C in that the same range of historic resources would be recommended for inclusion in the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP. However, certain considerations beyond strict resource protection requirements and the needs for visitor use and enjoyment would drive the decisions regarding the ultimate acreage of the various areas. The principal consideration under this alternative would be to identify recognizable boundaries wherever possible to simplify management and law enforcement functions. For some of the areas, boundary lines would be extended to section lines, roads, rail lines, or other topographic features to achieve more easily manageable and enforceable boundaries.

As in Alternative C, 18 sites would constitute the Corinth Unit. Several of the individual areas would have additional acreage added beyond Alternative C as shown in **Table 2.5-1**, primarily at Farmington and at the four components of the Corinth Battlefield (October Battlefield Phases I and II, Battery Robinett, and the Confederate Siegeworks). The total acreage of this alternative would be 7,427 acres, of which 1,038 acres are currently owned by the FSBC and are available for donation. As with Alternative C, the road corridors corresponding to the historic troop movements between Shiloh and Corinth would be added to the Corinth Unit to create a cohesive park. Corinth would still become a southern gateway to Shiloh NMP under Alternative D.

### **2.4.1 Management Authority**

As in Alternative C, the NPS would operate as a traditional land managing agency with operational and maintenance responsibilities for all those properties incorporated in the Corinth Unit. The NPS would cooperate with owners of the historic properties that are not related to the Civil War period, as well as with management authorities responsible for other visitor attractions in the region.

As with Alternative C, no change in jurisdiction would occur within the corridors unit. The NPS would work cooperatively with City, County, and State governments to establish the connection that would be offered by the corridors unit, and would assist in providing interpretation along the corridor. The States of Mississippi and Tennessee, and the City of Corinth, would continue to be the management authorities of the proposed corridors unit.

In general, the NPS envisions its primary roles in the Corinth Unit as managing those lands acquired for direct Federal ownership, working with the Corinth community to enhance visitor use, developing and leading a comprehensive interpretive program, promoting partnerships with owners of associated historic sites, providing technical assistance for historic preservation initiatives in the area, expanding recreational opportunities in the region, and seeking continued private and public sector support for the Corinth Unit.

## **2.4.2 Boundary Recommendation**

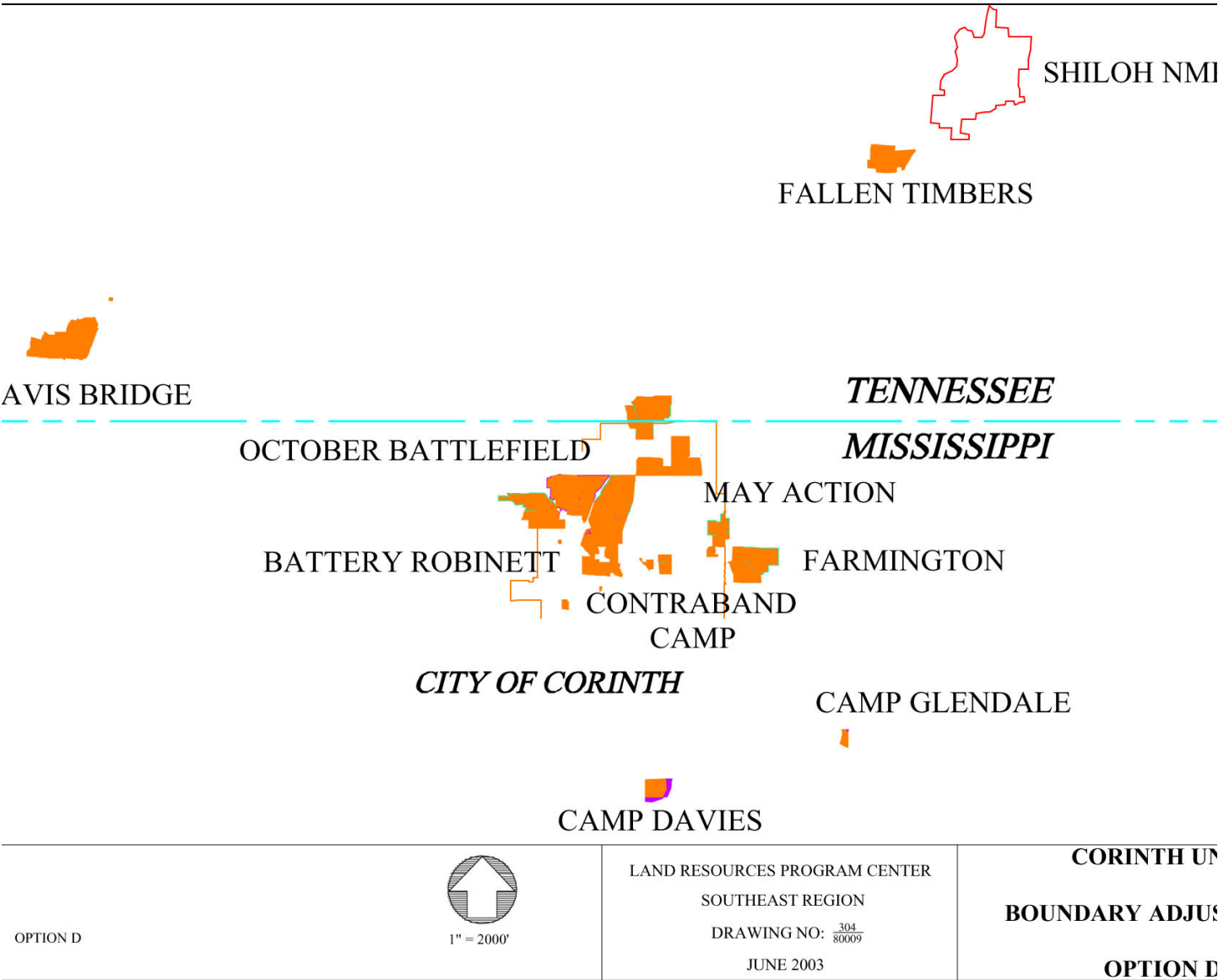
As in Alternative C, the legislative boundary established by Public Law 106-271 would be enlarged beyond Battery Robinett by the addition of the 17 other sites considered eligible additions to the Unit. Since several of the individual areas would be enlarged from that provided for under Alternative C, the Corinth Unit would incorporate approximately 7,427 acres, of which 1,038 acres are currently owned by the FSBC and available for donation (see **Figure 2.4-1**). The road corridors connecting Corinth and Shiloh NMP would be added to the Unit, but acquisition of property for those purposes is not anticipated.

## **2.4.3 Resource Protection and Visitor Use**

Protection of the sites and resources included in the Corinth Unit would be the responsibility of the NPS. The other nationally significant properties would continue to be afforded protection under the provisions of the NHPA of 1966, as amended.

The visitor experience defined for the Corinth Unit would be similar to the one described for Alternative C in Section 2.3 above, and would seek to integrate the historic experience offered by the Corinth Unit with opportunities to explore and recreate in the surrounding area. The new interpretive center at Battery Robinett would provide the introductory experience for visitors to the Corinth Unit. Additionally, the NPS would design a visitor experience at Davis Bridge, Fallen Timbers, the Corinth Battlefields, and other resources to interpret those events.

As suggested in Alternatives B and C, the NPS would work with owners of related historic properties to ensure that the broadest range of visitor experiences would be provided. The walking and driving tours of Corinth would continue and feature private properties to the extent reasonable. Also, the NPS would work with the City of Corinth to participate fully in special community events. The final component of the visitor experience offered at Corinth would be the expanded role of recreational opportunities provided by the proposed hiking/bicycling tours that follow the troop movement corridors between Shiloh NMP and Corinth.



**Figure 2.4-1. Lands in the Corinth Unit to be Managed by NPS under Alternative D**

Once the Corinth Unit is fully established, visitors can expect to gain a quality understanding and appreciation of the resources associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth as the earlier technical analysis of associated sites demonstrates. An extended experience is also anticipated that would celebrate the many historic and recreational resources of the community and region. With the development of the Corinth Unit, the NPS has an opportunity to work with the community to integrate fully the visitor experiences of the Siege and Battle with the diversity of attractions and services of Corinth. As discussed in Section 2.3.3.1 under Alternative C, other historic properties in Corinth would provide the basis for an extension of the visitor experience under Alternative D.

## 2.5 CORINTH UNIT BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACREAGE SUMMARY

**Table 2.5-1** summarizes the amount of land at each potential Corinth Unit site that would be managed by the NPS under each alternative.

<b>Table 2.5-1. Corinth Unit Boundary Adjustment Acreage Summary</b>				
<b>Site</b>	<b>Alternative A (acres)</b>	<b>Alternative B (acres)</b>	<b>Alternative C (acres)</b>	<b>Alternative D (acres)</b>
Battery F	N/A	4.98	4.98	4.98
Boxe House Battery	N/A	0	39.20	39.20
Camp Davies	N/A	0	255.16	255.16
Camp Glendale	N/A	0	56.70	56.70
Contraband Camp	N/A	74.90	120.31	156.37
Corona College	N/A	1.75	3.29	3.29
Davis Bridge Battlefield	N/A	0	960.83	960.83
Fallen Timbers Battlefield	N/A	0	469.91	469.91
Farmington Battlefield	N/A	0	434.54	698.15
Federal Lines 5/17	N/A	55.81	245.01	258.41
Federal Lines 5/19	N/A	154.00	454.85	485.17
Federal Lines 5/21	N/A	54.94	222.13	229.09
Federal Redan	N/A	28.50	28.5	28.5
October Battlefield, Phase I	N/A	153.20	1,192.96	1,406.75
October Battlefield, Phase II	N/A	8.70	225.4	499.37
Battery Robinett	17.33	137.38	275.46	362.97
Russell House	N/A	0	649.8	694.7
Confederate Seigeworks	N/A	49.11 (208 acres under option)	523.4	817.31
<b>Total Acreage</b>	<b>17.33</b>	<b>931.73</b>	<b>6,162.43</b>	<b>7,426.86</b>

## 2.6 ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

As stated in Section 2.7 (D) of the NPS DO-12 Handbook, “The environmentally preferred alternative is the alternative that will best promote the national environmental policy expressed in NEPA (Section 101(b)).”

<b>NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) SEC 101 GOAL STATEMENTS</b>
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- (1) Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
- (2) Assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
- (3) Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health and safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
- (4) Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice;
- (5) Achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and
- (6) Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

(NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347)

In sum, the environmentally-preferred alternative is the alternative that, not only results in the least damage to the biological and physical environment, but also that best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources.

The approach for incorporating these national goal statements into the determination of the environmentally preferable alternative used a qualitative comparison rating of the alternatives under consideration. Each alternative assessed in this EA was rated as to how well it contributes to meeting each of the six NEPA goals. Given the very general nature of the goal statements, with no specific measurable parameters identified, precise, quantitative ratings are not feasible. Therefore, three general qualitative levels were established to rate alternatives as to how well they contribute to meeting each goal: 1) the alternative contributes substantially to meeting that goal (denoted by a check mark); 2) the alternative neither much contributes nor much detracts to meeting that goal (denoted by a circle); and 3) the alternative interferes with that goal achievement (denoted by an "X"). Each rating was judgmentally based on an alternative's predicted impacts on the relevant environmental resources. For example, an alternative that adversely affects historic, cultural, and natural resources would get a low rating in regard to NEPA goal #4. Although more than one alternative may contribute substantially towards meeting a goal, one may contribute to a greater level than another. In these cases, the use of multiple check marks denotes the difference between alternatives, with the larger number of check marks indicating the greater level of goal achievement.

A summary of this process for each alternative is presented in **Table 2.6-1**. Below the table, a discussion is provided for each alternative explaining the basis for each of the ratings given to that alternative. Identification of the environmentally preferred alternative involved comparing the entire set of ratings for each alternative. In the absence of any indication of Congressional intent otherwise, each of the six NEPA goal statements was considered equally important.

<b>Table 2.6-1. Selection of the Environmentally-Preferred Alternative</b>				
<b>National Environmental Policy Act Goals</b>	<b>Alternative</b>			
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations.	<b>X</b>	√	√	√√
Assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings.	○	√	√√	√√√
Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences.	<b>X</b>	√	√√	√√√
Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, whenever				



possible, an environment which supports diversity, and variety of individual choice.	X	√	√√	√√√
Achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities.	O	√	√√	√√√
Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.	O	√	√	√
Legend: Contributes substantially to meeting the goal = √ Neither much contributes nor much detracts to meeting the goal = O Interferes with that goal achievement = X				

### ***Alternative A***

Under Alternative A, the No Action alternative, no change in management of any of the sites being considered for inclusion into the national park system would occur. The NPS would continue to manage the Battery Robinett site as the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP. In addition, the NPS would form partnerships with the owners of the properties not included in the Corinth Unit. Implementation of Alternative A would have no direct or indirect impacts on natural resources, although minor, adverse cumulative impacts on these resources might result. In addition, certain beneficial impacts on natural resources resulting from NPS management, such as resource monitoring, protection, and preventative measures, would not occur. Natural resources on each of the properties would continue in their current conditions and patterns, which may include a slow degradation due to increased visitation from promotional efforts. Likewise, protection of visitor and public safety would not be enhanced on any of these properties. While NPS partnerships with landowners would work to ensure no immediate risks to public safety exist at any of the sites, certain measures under NPS management to enhance visitor safety and aid during emergency situations would not occur under this alternative.

Although NPS partnerships with current landowners of the other properties being considered for inclusion into the Corinth Unit would be designed to preserve the historic resources present on the properties, this would neither guarantee against nor prohibit current landowners from conducting activities on their lands that may damage historic resources or conflict with visitor use and experience or historic viewsheds. Over the long-term, cultural resources, historic viewsheds, and visitor use and experience at each of the potential Corinth Unit sites could be threatened.

Alternative A would not actively attain the widest uses of the environment, nor would it actively support a diverse environment with a variety of individual choice. The historic sites would not be managed as one unit, and efforts would not be taken under this alternative to expand visitor use and experience at any of the sites or in the region. Understanding of the specific battles and troop maneuvers would continue to be limited to a few wayside markers, primarily located in the parking areas at the sites, and to the brief descriptions in the Corinth Campaign Driving Tour brochure.

### ***Alternative B***

Under Alternative B, the NPS would acquire and manage 11 of the 18 eligible sites considered eligible for inclusion in the national park system. Beneficial impacts on natural resources are anticipated to result from implementation of NPS management policies on these properties. Natural resource protection strategies and measures to prevent degradation of these resources would be implemented on the properties. In addition, NPS management would benefit public and visitor safety from implementation of an emergency response plan, hazard identification, and increased NPS presence on the sites.

The management of 11 eligible Corinth Unit sites by the NPS would also guarantee protection of the historic resources on the properties from implementation of NPS management policies and protection against land development (although there would still be the threat of incompatible development on lands adjacent to NPS

sites). In addition, the NPS would monitor developments on adjacent lands for compatibility with Park purposes and for impacts on Park resources. The NPS would work with adjacent landowners to ensure protection of Park resources. NPS management of 11 eligible sites would aid in preventing against future impairment of the historic integrity of earthworks and fortifications, and would improve their long-term viability.

Under Alternative B, the NPS would undertake developments to enhance visitor use and experience on each of the properties in the Corinth Unit, and provide for increased interpretation and recreational opportunities at the sites. Visitors would be able to follow the movement of the troops on the fields with improved diagrams and informational brochures, and through paths on the battlefields and around fortifications. Tours may also be provided by Park rangers. These efforts would increase the diversity of the environment, create a greater variety of individual choice, and support a range of beneficial uses of the environment.

### ***Alternative C***

Under Alternative C, the NPS would acquire and manage all 18 eligible sites considered eligible for inclusion in the national park system, and the boundaries of several sites would be expanded above those under Alternative B to provide additional resource protection and protection of historic viewsheds and adjacent lands. This would help to ensure that incompatible land uses do not develop on lands adjacent to NPS sites. In addition, efforts would be taken by the NPS to integrate the historic experience offered by the Corinth Unit with opportunities to explore and recreate in the region, including the establishment of a “corridors unit” between Shiloh and Corinth. Alternative C would contribute to meeting each of the NEPA goals in the same manner as Alternative B. Refer to the discussion under Alternative B above for this information. However, Alternative C would go beyond Alternative B in the protection of natural, cultural, and visual resources and visitor use and experience as a result of a greater amount of land managed by the NPS. Historic viewsheds would be protected and preserved at several Corinth Unit sites under Alternative C, enhancing visitor experience and understanding at these sites.

In addition, Alternative C would go beyond Alternative B in enhancing visitor experience by integrating regional recreational opportunities and heritage tourism developments with the experiences provided by the Corinth Unit. In addition, Alternative C would allow visitors to follow historic troop movements between Shiloh and Corinth along the proposed “corridors unit.” The proposed “corridors unit” would provide additional recreational opportunities to the area, including hiking and bicycling opportunities. Historic resources along the corridors would be preserved and interpreted, increasing visitor understanding of the important linkage between Shiloh and Corinth in the Civil War. All of these additional opportunities would create a more diverse environment, with more of a variety of individual choice and recreational opportunities, than that created under Alternative B. Alternative C would support a range of beneficial uses of the environment while preserving Park resources.

### ***Alternative D***

Under Alternative D, the NPS would acquire and manage all 18 eligible sites considered eligible for inclusion in the national park system, and the boundaries of several sites would be expanded above those under Alternative C to simplify management and law enforcement (as well as to provide additional resource protection and protection of historic viewsheds and adjacent lands). Alternative D would contribute to meeting each of the NEPA goals in the same manner as Alternatives B and C. Refer to the discussions under Alternatives B and C above for this information. However, Alternative D would go beyond Alternative C in the protection of natural, cultural, and visual resources and visitor use and experience as a result of a greater amount of land managed by the NPS. Historic viewsheds would be protected and preserved at several Corinth Unit sites under Alternative D, enhancing visitor experience and understanding at these sites. Acquisition of additional lands would also help to ensure that sites are protected against incompatible land uses do not develop

on lands adjacent to NPS sites. In addition, extending the boundaries of several sites to identifiable lines under Alternative D would further benefit cultural resources by increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement and management activities and potentially reducing vandalism and other illegal activities. More defined Park boundaries could also increase public recognition of Park lands.

Alternative D includes the widest extent of “Siege and Battle” related resources along with opportunities for access, visitor use and experience, and Park management without encompassing half or the majority of the Corinth environs. Like Alternative C, under Alternative D, the NPS would take efforts to integrate the historic experience offered by the Corinth Unit with opportunities to explore and recreate in the region, including the establishment of a “corridors unit” between Shiloh and Corinth. Visitors would be allowed to follow historic troop movements between Shiloh and Corinth along the proposed “corridors unit.” The “corridors unit” would provide additional recreational opportunities to the area, including hiking and bicycling opportunities. Historic resources along the corridors would be preserved and interpreted, increasing visitor understanding of the important linkage between Shiloh and Corinth in the Civil War. All of these additional opportunities would create a more diverse environment, with more of a variety of individual choice and recreational opportunities. Alternative D would support a range of beneficial uses of the environment while preserving Park resources.

### ***Environmentally Preferred Alternative***

While Alternatives B, C, and D would contribute substantially to meeting the NEPA goals, Alternative D would be the environmentally preferred alternative because it would provide the greatest benefits to natural and cultural resources, visitor use and experience, and human health and safety and would create an environment that more fully supports diversity and a greater variety of individual choice.

## **2.7 ALTERNATIVES ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER STUDY**

As discussed in Section 1.1 of this EA, the Corinth Battlefield Preservation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-271) established the minimum boundaries of the Corinth Unit of Shiloh NMP and directed the Secretary of the Interior to determine whether additional properties in Mississippi and Tennessee should be added to the Unit. The purpose of the BAS is to evaluate, individually and collectively, which properties are eligible for inclusion into the national park system under management of the NPS.

Alternatives to the Proposed Action involve NPS management of a Corinth Unit of variable sizes or scales. As such, this EA analyzes the environmental and socioeconomic impacts resulting from NPS management of some or all of the properties determined to be eligible for inclusion into the Unit, including the No Action alternative, in which the NPS would manage only the Battery Robinett property, as mandated by P.L. 106-271. The No Action alternative assumes that the current owners of each of the properties would continue to manage those properties in the future. Future management of these properties by other entities would be the decision of the current landowner, and cannot be anticipated at this time. Therefore, this EA investigates the full range of reasonable alternatives to the Proposed Action.

## **2.8 MITIGATION MEASURES**

As discussed in Section 1.5, Scope of the EA, the analysis of potential impacts resulting from the different management alternatives (Section 4.0 of this EA) is supplemented by a general description of potential impacts that should be considered in subsequent NEPA documentation regarding potential NPS developments to enhance visitor experience at each of the potential Corinth Unit sites. Since these developments are neither part of the scope of this EA nor the decision to be made regarding the boundaries of the Corinth Unit, measures that would minimize or avoid adverse impacts to environmental and socioeconomic resources as a result of these potential developments are not presented in this section. Mitigation measures associated with these developments will be provided and analyzed, as necessary, in separate future NEPA documentation, once a

management alternative is selected and plans for development are more fully refined.

**Table 2.8-1** provides a list of measures, according to the resource area affected, that would minimize or avoid adverse impacts on environmental and socioeconomic resources as a result of implementation of Alternatives A, B, C, or D. In addition, a reference to the section of this EA that contains a detailed discussion of the consequences on that resource area is provided.

<b>Table 2.8-1. Recommended Mitigation Measures By Resource Area</b>		
<b>Resource Area</b>	<b>Applicable Alternative(s)</b>	<b>Mitigation Measure</b>
Natural Resources: Soils, Water Resources, and Vegetation and Wildlife	C and D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use an impervious surface on the all-purpose trails of the “corridors unit” to minimize soil compaction and erosion from use of the trails. If an impervious surface is used, ensure proper installation of drainage controls along the trail to control increased surface water runoff from the trail and to reduce subsequent erosion and sedimentation.</li> <li>Use of an impervious surface on the all-purpose trails of the “corridors unit” to minimize the potential for users to veer off the trail and damage trail-side vegetation and to minimize adverse impacts on vegetation due to maintenance needs.</li> </ul>
Cultural Resources	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with current landowners to establish and enforce measures to prevent against human impacts, such as vandalism and looting, on cultural resources.</li> </ul>
Cultural Resources	B, C, and D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An archaeological survey would proceed any construction at any of the sites and a qualified archaeological monitor, as required, would be present during initial grading activities in the event of unanticipated discoveries of cultural materials.</li> </ul>
Socioeconomic Environment: Social Conditions	B, C, and D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase, on a willing-seller basis, properties in the immediate area of the Corinth Unit sites that may experience adverse social impacts. This would create a buffer around the main visitor’s area and decrease residential disturbance from increased visitation to the area.</li> </ul>
Socioeconomic Environment: Noise	B, C, and D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase properties in the immediate area of the Corinth Unit sites that would be adversely impacted by traffic and visitor noise, thereby creating a buffer around the main visitor’s area.</li> <li>Plan site improvements to avoid noise impacts, such as locating parking areas or access roads away from residential areas.</li> <li>Planting trees along roadways and main visitor areas on certain sites to provide a screening effect, thus reducing the noise levels that reach residential areas.</li> </ul>
Socioeconomic Environment: Transportation	B, C, and D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with local highway districts to protect public safety on roads leading to the Davis Bridge Battlefield site (Butler Chapel Road and Wolf Pen Road). Measures may include additional signage; establishment of speed limits; particularly around curves; and seasonal restrictions, particularly for buses and RVs, to reduce impacts from road flooding.</li> </ul>
Socioeconomic Environment: Transportation, Human Health and Safety, and Recreation	C and D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install signage along the corridors in the “corridors unit” to warn motorists of the presence of the trail and to tell motorists and bicyclists to use caution.</li> <li>Develop the all-purpose trails of the “corridors unit” such that there is sufficient space between open lanes of traffic and the trail tread.</li> </ul>
Socioeconomic Environment:	B, C, and D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess and identify potential conflicts between increased visitation (and associated traffic) and residential densities, sidewalk availability, school locations, bus routes, and bus stops in order to avoid any adverse health or safety impacts on children.</li> </ul>

Protection of Children		Coordinate with City and school district officials to ensure the safety of children and school groups on and around the Corinth Unit sites.
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## 2.9 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

This EA analyzes the potential impacts resulting from different management alternatives for those properties or resources that meet the criteria of national significance, suitability, and feasibility, and are being considered for inclusion into the national park system. **Table 2.9-1** compares the potential environmental impacts resulting from management Alternatives A (No Action), B, C, and D. Potential impacts are grouped according to environmental resource area or component. Section 4.0, Environmental Consequences, of this EA contains a detailed discussion of these potential impacts by resource topic.

As discussed in Section 1.5, Scope of the EA, the analysis of potential impacts resulting from the different management alternatives (Section 4.0 of this EA) is supplemented by a general description of potential impacts that should be considered in subsequent NEPA documentation regarding potential NPS developments to enhance visitor experience. Since these developments are neither part of the scope of this EA nor the decision to be made regarding the boundaries of the Corinth Unit, the potential impacts resulting from possible developments do not affect the impact ratings or comparison of alternatives presented below. Potential impacts from development scenarios will be analyzed in detail and compared in separate NEPA documentation, once a management alternative is selected and plans for development are more fully refined.



**Table 2.9-1. Comparison of Potential Impacts of the Alternatives**

Environmental Resource Area	Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C
Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No direct or indirect impacts on soils, topography, water resources, air quality, or vegetation and wildlife are anticipated</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, minor, adverse cumulative impact on natural resources from increased visitation due to regional promotional efforts</li> <li>• No impairment of the Park's natural resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term, localized, minor to moderate, beneficial impacts on soils due to NPS management activities to control for erosion</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, negligible, adverse impact on soils and water resources from increased visitation on the sites and removal of trees for cultural resource protection</li> <li>• Minor, permanent loss of prime farmland</li> <li>• Potential for long-term, minor to moderate, localized, adverse impacts on all natural resources, including sensitive species, from visitation at privately owned sites</li> <li>• No impacts on topography are anticipated</li> <li>• Long-term, regional, negligible to minor, adverse air quality impacts from increased area vehicular traffic</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, minor to moderate, beneficial impact on water resources and water quality due to NPS management activities to improve and monitor water quality</li> <li>• Potential for indirect, long-term, minor, adverse impacts on wetlands and floodplains due to increased visitation</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, negligible, adverse impact on vegetation and wildlife due to removal of any vegetation, and any resulting loss of habitat, and disturbance related to increased visitation</li> <li>• Long-term, moderate, localized or regional, beneficial impact on vegetation and wildlife, including threatened and endangered species, due to increased protection and monitoring under NPS management</li> <li>• No impairment of the Park's natural resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impacts on natural resources from NPS management under Alternative C would be greater than under Alternative B due to a greater amount of land and site protected</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, minor to moderate, beneficial impacts on soils due to NPS management activities to control for erosion</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, negligible, adverse impact on soils from increased visitation on the sites and removal of trees for cultural resource protection</li> <li>• Minor, permanent loss of prime farmland, but greater than Alternative B</li> <li>• No impacts on topography are anticipated</li> <li>• Long-term, regional, negligible to minor, adverse air quality impacts from increased area vehicular traffic</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, negligible, adverse impact on water resources from increased visitation on the sites and removal of trees for cultural resource protection</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, moderate, beneficial impact on water resources and water quality due to NPS management activities to improve and monitor water quality</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, moderate, beneficial impact on wetlands due to increased protection and preservation under NPS management</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, negligible, adverse impact on vegetation and wildlife due to removal of any vegetation, and any resulting loss of habitat, and disturbance related to increased visitation</li> <li>• Long-term, localized or regional, moderate, beneficial impact on vegetation and wildlife, including threatened and endangered species, due to increased protection and monitoring under NPS management</li> <li>• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts on soils, water resources, and vegetation and wildlife adjacent to all-purpose trails of the "corridors unit" due to use of the trail by hikers and bicyclists</li> <li>• No impairment of the Park's natural resources</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential long-term, localized,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term, moderate to major, beneficial impacts on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impacts on cultural resources from NPS management under</li> </ul>

<p><b>Cultural Resources</b></p>	<p>minor to major, adverse impacts on cultural resources due to lack of restrictions on land development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for impairment of cultural resources</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impact on cultural resources as a result of inadequate protection against human impacts from increased visitation due to promotional efforts</li> </ul>	<p>cultural resources present on the Corinth Unit sites, due to active NPS protection and preservation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term, minor to moderate, beneficial impacts on cultural resources from enhanced public knowledge and understanding of the significance of the Corinth Unit resources</li> <li>• Potential for long-term, minor to moderate, adverse indirect and cumulative impacts on cultural resources present on Corinth Unit sites remaining in private ownership</li> <li>• Potential long-term, minor, adverse impact on cultural resources from possible developments or incompatible uses on adjacent lands</li> <li>• No impairment of the Park's cultural resources</li> </ul>	<p>Alternative C would be much greater than under Alternative B due to a greater amount of land and sites protected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term, major, beneficial impacts on cultural resources present on the Corinth Unit sites, due to active NPS protection and preservation measures</li> <li>• Long-term, minor to moderate, beneficial impacts on cultural resources from enhanced public knowledge and understanding of the significance of the Corinth Unit resources, as well as those resources located along the proposed "corridors unit"</li> <li>• Potential long-term, minor, adverse impact on cultural resources from possible developments or incompatible uses on adjacent lands</li> <li>• Long-term, direct, beneficial impact on cultural resources from preservation of resources along the "corridors unit"</li> <li>• No impairment of cultural resources</li> </ul>
<p><b>Visitor Use and Experience</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential long-term, localized, minor to moderate, adverse impacts on visitor use and experience due to lack of restrictions on land development</li> <li>• No impairment of opportunities for visitor use and experience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term, regional, moderate to major, beneficial increase in visitor understanding, historical appreciation, interpretation, and educational experiences</li> <li>• Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impact on visitor use and experience due to potential for deterioration of resources on privately owned properties</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, minor to moderate, adverse congestion at individual sites due to increased visitation</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, minor to major, beneficial impact from NPS management due to maintenance of the integrity of historic resources and improvement of their long-term viability</li> <li>• No impairment of visitor use and experience opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impacts on visitor use and experience from NPS management under Alternative C would be much greater than under Alternative B due to a greater amount of sites protected</li> <li>• Long-term, regional, moderate to major, beneficial increase in visitor understanding, historical appreciation, interpretation, and educational experiences</li> <li>• Long-term, moderate, beneficial impact on visitor use and experience from the protection of historic viewsheds and adjacent landscapes</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, minor to moderate, adverse congestion at individual sites due to increased visitation, and from the potential for visitors to visit more sites with the development of a "corridors unit"</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, minor to major, beneficial impact from NPS management due to maintenance of the integrity of historic resources and improvement of their long-term viability</li> <li>• Long-term, regional, minor to moderate, beneficial impact due to NPS efforts to expand visitor experience in the region</li> <li>• Long-term, moderate, beneficial impact due to additional interpretation and understanding provided by the "corridor unit," as well as additional recreational opportunities provided by the corridors</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No impairment of opportunities for visitor use and experience</li> </ul>
<b>socioeconomic environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No adverse or beneficial direct or indirect impacts on the population, economy, utilities and public services, noise, recreation, human health and safety, waste management, or environmental justice in the area</li> <li>Land uses and ownerships at potential properties could change over the long-term due to lack of restrictions on land development</li> <li>Potential long-term, localized, minor to major, adverse impacts on visual resources and historic viewsheds due to lack of restrictions on land development, including cumulative impacts</li> <li>Short-term to potentially long-term, minor, regional, adverse social impact, due to the community being in support of expansion of the Corinth Unit</li> <li>No impairment of the Park's socioeconomic environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No change in the region's population</li> <li>Long-term, regional, negligible, beneficial increase in employment</li> <li>Long-term, regional, minor to moderate, beneficial increase in visitor spending</li> <li>Long-term, regional, minor, beneficial social impacts due to high levels of community support for expansion of the Corinth Unit</li> <li>Potential long-term, localized, minor to moderate adverse social impacts from congestion or trespassing, particularly around those sites that would not be managed by the NPS</li> <li>Long-term, localized and regional, moderate to major, beneficial increase in the amount and diversity of available recreational opportunities</li> <li>Long-term, regional, negligible to minor, beneficial impacts on the economy and visitor spending due to the plottage effect</li> <li>Long-term, localized and regional, minor or moderate, adverse increases in traffic congestion and delays, local road damage, and the incidence of vehicular-related accidents</li> <li>Long-term, localized, minor to moderate, adverse increases in noise levels and degradation of visual quality due to increases in visitation and visitor traffic</li> <li>Long-term, minor, beneficial impacts on the visual quality on NPS-managed Corinth Unit sites due to site improvements</li> <li>Long-term, negligible, beneficial changes in land use on each of the Corinth Unit sites</li> <li>Short-term, localized, minor to moderate, adverse impact on adjacent land values</li> <li>Potential long-term, localized, moderate to major, beneficial impact on adjacent land values if rezoning were to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No change in the region's population</li> <li>Long-term, regional, negligible, beneficial increase in employment</li> <li>Long-term, regional, moderate, beneficial increase in visitor spending</li> <li>Long-term, regional, moderate, beneficial social impacts due to high levels of community support for Alternative C and potential for decreased crowding at sites with acquisition of additional land</li> <li>Potential long-term, localized, minor to moderate adverse social impacts from congestion or trespassing; impact would be less than that under Alternative B due to more land managed by the NPS</li> <li>Long-term, moderate to major, localized and regional, beneficial increases in amount and diversity of recreational opportunities</li> <li>Long-term, moderate, additional beneficial impacts on recreation due to NPS protection of historic viewsheds at several sites, NPS promotion of area attractions, and development of all-purpose trails associated with the "corridors unit"</li> <li>Long-term, regional, negligible to minor, beneficial impacts on the economy and visitor spending due to the plottage effect</li> <li>Long-term, localized and regional, minor or moderate, adverse increases in traffic congestion and delays, local road damage, and the incidence of vehicular-related accidents</li> <li>Long-term, beneficial impact on transportation from the development of a "corridors unit," which would direct traffic patterns and could focus traffic improvement efforts</li> <li>Long-term, beneficial impact on transportation from development of a "corridors unit," due to the provision of a variety of traveling options to visit sites</li> <li>Long-term, localized, and minor to moderate, adverse increases in noise levels and degradation of visual quality due to increases in visitation and visitor traffic</li> <li>Long-term, minor, adverse increase in noise levels along the corridors of the "corridors unit"</li> <li>Long-term, moderate, beneficial impacts on the visual quality on the</li> </ul>

	<p>occur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential long-term, localized, adverse impact on Park resources and visual quality in the event of developments on adjacent lands or developments on Corinth Unit sites not managed by the NPS</li> <li>• Negligible increase in waste generation in the region</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, minor to moderate, beneficial impacts on waste management</li> <li>• No potential to damage or disrupt utilities in the area and no additional utility connections necessary</li> <li>• Long-term, regional, minor increase in demand for utilities and public services due to increased visitation</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, moderate, beneficial impacts on human health and safety from enhanced safety programs on NPS lands</li> <li>• Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts on human health and safety at those Corinth Unit sites not managed by the NPS</li> <li>• No disproportionate, adverse impacts on low income or minority populations or children</li> <li>• No impairment of the Park's socioeconomic environment</li> </ul>	<p>Corinth Unit sites due to NPS management/site improvements and protection of historic viewsheds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term, negligible to moderate, beneficial changes in land use on and near each of the Corinth Unit sites</li> <li>• Long-term changes in additional land use from additional restrictions on site developments and increases in amount of land exempt from a jurisdiction's tax base</li> <li>• Short-term, localized, minor to moderate, adverse impact on adjacent land values</li> <li>• Potential long-term, localized, moderate to major, beneficial impact on adjacent land values if rezoning were to occur</li> <li>• Negligible increase in waste generation in the region</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, minor to moderate, beneficial impacts on waste management</li> <li>• No potential to damage or disrupt utilities in the area and no additional utility connections necessary</li> <li>• Long-term, regional, minor increase in demand for utilities and public services due to increased visitation</li> <li>• Long-term, localized, moderate, beneficial impacts on human health and safety from enhanced safety programs on NPS lands</li> <li>• Long-term, potentially moderate, adverse impact on the safety of "corridor unit" trail users due to the proximity of the trail to open lanes of traffic</li> <li>• No disproportionate, adverse impacts on low income or minority populations or children</li> <li>• No impairment of the Park's socioeconomic environment</li> </ul>
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